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Memoirs of Miſs EMILY-COOTE BINDON; (with an eſteemed Likeneſs,) in the Character of Miſs Hoyden, in the Comedy of 'A Trip to Scarborough.'

THE rigid moraliſt will allow of no excuſe for a female going on the ſtage; it cannot indeed be juſtified on any ground of diſcretion or decency. Miſs Farren however, was a virtuous and deſerving woman, yet we will not ſcruple to declare, that the earl of Derby has done a great deal of miſchief among the ſtage-ſtruck girls in England, by raiſing her to the peerage. Such is the influence of the paſſions and the weakneſs of human nature, that very few can chuſe their own deſignation in life, it muſt be attributed to predeſtination, nor ought we to forget the thought of our immortal Pope—

'One ſcience only will one genius fit,
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit.'

The ſubject of this memoir, and the preſent ornament of the Iriſh ſtage—EMILY COOTE BINDON—is deſcended from a very ancient and reſpectable family, long ſettled in the county of Clare. Her grandfather Samuel Bindon, repreſented Ennis in parliament, at the death of Geo. II. and married in 1746, the hon. Miſs Coote, daughter to lord Coote, and ſiſter to the preſent earl of Bellamont; afterwards better known as the famous Mrs. Bindon of Bath, ſome of whoſe poems are ſtill preſerved, with the life of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Bindon ſeparated early in life, but not until after the birth of our heroine's father. Whether by being placed very young in the army, which eſtranged him from his father, or the falſe ambition of ſacrificing the younger branches to aggrandize the firſt born, or both co-operating, we ſhall not preſume to decide; but at the age of 25, major Burton Bindon found himſelf, after being all his life allowed liberally,—left with a ſmall ſum bequeathed to him as a younger brother, and a commiſſion in the 20th regiment, in which he ſerved with credit, under the marquis of Granby in Germany. The elder brother Henry Bindon, who was mayor and recorder of Limerick, was left an eſtate of near 5000l. per annum. On Mr. Bindon's return from the Continent, at the requeſt of his friends, he ſold his commiſſion, and having married a very amiable and beautiful woman. Miſs Martin of Briſtol, he ſettled in Limerick, where his friends procured him two government employments. Emily is the third of five daughters, ſtill living, and was born in the year 1779. Her connexions were ſuch, as to give her every advantage the beſt company could afford, joined to a liberal education. Early in life, our heroine gave proofs, that the talents of her grand-mother, were not loſt in her, for ſeveral pieces of hers which have

made ſome noiſe in the faſhionable world, prove her talent for ſatire as well as poetry.

On the death of her father, finding the property left her, would not enable her to live as ſhe had been accuſtomed, and knowing that family pride, added to other and better grounded objections, would prevent her from ever gaining the conſent of her ſurviving parent; ſhe informed ſome friends in Dublin her intention, requeſting that the friendſhip they had ſhewn her as Miſs Bindon, in private life, would be continued to her in the one ſhe intended to adopt. Accident betrayed her intentions, and precipitated her flight from her maternal roof. Fearing that ſteps would be taken to prevent her deſign, ſhe threw herſelf under the protection of her friends. The manager's encouragement is very liberal, yet the connexions of her numerous family muſt regret, that a young lady ſo well formed to be the ornament of private ſociety, ſhould make the theatrical prize the object of her ambition, eſpecially as we have to record a generous and moſt friendly offer made to her.

Amongſt a number of Miſs B.'s relations who intereſted themſelves in her welfare, a gentleman nearly allied to her father, and whoſe public and private character reflect as great honour on his country, as his enlarged mind and his refined manners endear him to all his acquaintance;—waited on her at her friend's houſe, and with the freedom his near relationſhip gave him a right to aſſume, inquired into her motives, and on aſſigning the ſcantineſs of her fortune as the principal cauſe, in a way peculiar to himſelf, he made her a moſt preſſing offer, to accept from his hands, an annuity of 400l. per annum, for the lives of her and her ſiſter. Greatly ſorry we are to add, that the pride of being independant, or perhaps a lurking partiality for the ſtage, cauſed her to reject it.

Miſs B. made her debut at Crow-ſtreet, Dublin, on the 2d of March, in Miſs Hoyden, in the 'Trip to Scarborough,' and made ſuch a favourable impreſſion on the public, that her benefit produced near a thouſand pounds. Since that time ſhe has appeared in Peggy, in the Country Girl; Sophia, in the Road to Ruin; Maria, in the Citizen; Johanna, in the Deſerted Daughter; in the Irish Widow; and Miſs Pendragon, in Which is the Man? Her ſtature is rather low, her features handſome and animated, her memory retentive, her dreſs ſimple and elegant; with a vigorous fancy and a lively ſenſibility, it is no wonder ſhe has many admirers, and came on the ſtage with advantages no one before ever poſſeſſed. The circles in which ſhe has moved, her perſonal attractions, and her talents, give her hopes that ſhe will riſe to the head of her profeſſion; but the writer of this article is too much her friend to flatter her. Miſs B. wants a muſical, expreſſive voice, and other requiſites to form a finiſhed actreſs, and as ſhe had the reſolution to chuſe ſuch an arduous and difficult line, ſo we hope ſhe will have the courage ſoon to bid adieu to a ſtage which however faſcinating in the outſet, often ends in miſery and want. A life conſtantly expoſed to the ſhafts of malice and cenſure, where the female ſtands on tottering boards, on the brink of a precipice, ſurrounded by great danger and ſtrong temptation. We hope ſhe will retire with a competency to the boſom of domeſtic peace. When that period arrives, Miſs B. will receive, not the noiſy plaudits of the drunken beau, and the ſhameleſs demirep, but the invaluable approbation of every virtuous man and every modeſt woman.

Dublin, 25 *May*, 1799.

Extracts from an Engliſh Pamphlet, lately publiſhed, entitled, 'Legal Arguments, occaſioned by the Project of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, on the Excluſion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry, in both Kingdoms, from Parliament.' By a Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London.

(Inſerted from the Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1799.)

THE object of the following arguments is, to prove that, whether the project of the Union be accompliſhed or abandoned, the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry ought, agreeably to the *principles of exiſting laws, and of the conſtitution of the government, as by law eſtabliſhed*, to be reſtored, in both kingdoms, to the right of ſitting and voting in parliament. This is attempted to be done by 'cold, diſpaſſionate reaſoning, and by *legal* arguments, ſubmitted, not only to implacable animoſity and violent prejudice, but to calm reflection and conſiderate judgment.' He argues from the oaths appointed to be now taken by 18 Geo. III. c. 60, and 31 Geo. III. c. 32; and that the declaration by 30 Charles II. involves matter of religious controverſy, not of political conſideration, matter wholly *ſpiritual*, not *temporal*. But he ſays, it is not meant to enter upon controverſial argument; he has a long note, a compariſon between the apparent conformity of the Catholic and Proteſtant churches; and he obſerves, that the whole faith of the Roman Catholic church, having lately undergone, before the moſt exalted tribunals in England, a ſtrict and ſcriptural examination, and been declared innocent as to ſociety, and tolerated *by law*, its particular points of faith cannot, in themſelves, juſtify a partial excluſion of the Roman Catholics from parliament.—'With reſpect, therefore, to the Roman Catholics of England, it has been proved that the diſability created by 30 Charles II. is partial, ſince it affects none but Roman Catholics; that the *principle* on which it is enacted is deſtroyed by 31 George III. It has been proved, by this ſtatute, that the imputations formerly charged upon the Roman Catholics are void of truth, as to thoſe who comply with the oaths therein preſcribed; that the oaths taken by Roman Catholics are, in effect, adequate to thoſe preſcribed by 1 William and Mary, c. 2; that a total repeal of 30 Charles II. or a modification of the oaths taken at preſent by members of parliament, would not be *innovation*, interfere with any general *principle*, or moleſt any *ſyſtem* of laws. It has been proved that no one tenet of the Roman Catholic religion can impede allegiance to his majeſty's perſon or government. It therefore obviouſly reſults, that the liberality, juſtice, and impartiality, of Engliſh Juriſprudence are called upon to remove all peculiar diſability inflicted ſolely upon Roman Catholics, and to reſtore and allow the ſame privileges to *them* as are enjoyed by all Diſſenters from the church of England.' (pp. 25, 26.)

Ireland was long more oppreſſed by penal reſtraint on the Roman Catholics, till relieved by modern parliaments in the preſent reign. They have been proved, by concluſive evidence of the higheſt authority, to have been, as a body, innocent of the late horrible rebellion. The Roman Catholic biſhops have vindicated their religion from all ſuch charges; and the diſtinguiſhed conduct of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, during the late rebellion, can never be forgotten. The ſame diſability of ſitting and voting in parliament affects them excluſively in Ireland as in England, though they are tolerated and even allowed a college for education of youth.

youth. But this disability may be removed in the one country as well as in the other, without introducing any *innovation*, without disturbing any established *principle*, without involving any *general question*, without violating any *fundamental law*. When Union and Unanimity are so essential, 'it is only by removing the cause of jealousy and animosity, by redressing all real and well founded complaints, by granting to persons according to their respective rights, by riveting the loyalty and affection of all his majesty's subjects of whatever denomination, by encircling around the throne RANK, PROPERTY, and RELIGION in general, that the British monarchy will be able to oppose successful resistance to the furies of Jacobinism, let loose on earth to destroy the existence of society, who seem to have sworn, around the furnaces of Hell itself, to subvert ALL AUTHORITY, ALL GOVERNMENT, AND ALL RELIGION.'

Description of the Samphire Gatherers. (From Warner's Second Walk through Wales.)

THE following is Mr. Warner's description of the Samphire Gatherers:

'Though the cliff do not present to the eye so formidable a descent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated description of our great dramatic bard, yet it is sufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper season of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock samphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges, and down the perpendicular sides of the cliff. Shakspeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, 'a dreadful trade;' for few avocations are attended with so much danger. The method is simply this:—The samphire gatherer takes with him a stout rope and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixes the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and fastening the former with equal security to the body he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himself gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the samphire is found. Here he loads his basket or bag with the vegetable, and then ascends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Carelessness or casualty in a calling so perilous as this will sometimes produce terrible accidents:—Th—m— related one to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was so full of horror, that, to use a vulgar but very expressive phrase, it made the blood run cold.

'A few years since one of the adventurers went alone to the rock we are speaking of, to follow his accustomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. In the course of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, stood some feet within the perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff butted consequently in the same proportion. Busily employed in gathering samphire, and attentive only to the object of pursuit, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oscillations, but all without his reach, became stationary at the distance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his situation: above was a rock of sixty or seventy feet in height, whose projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to ascend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him assistance. Below was a perpendicular descent of one hundred feet, terminated by jagged rocks, over which the surge

breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of safety, his only means of return; but hanging at such a tantalizing distance as baffled all expectations of his reaching it. Our adventurer was fortunately young, active, resolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt: collecting all his powers into one effort, and springing boldly from the ledge, he threw himself into the dreadful vacuum, and dashed at the suspended rope. The desperate exertion was successful; he caught the cord, and in a short time was once more at the top of the rock.'

Granger's Portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

'THAT great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy, of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, 'a halter, or a crown;' and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the Devil; and Dawbeny has drawn 'a paralled betwixt Moses the Man of God, and Oliver the Protector*.' He died, in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an Usurper.

'In the 'Letters of Mr. Hughes,' &c. vol. II. p. 308, it is said, that the best picture of Cromwell is that which was in the possession of sir Robert Rich, at Rose Hall.'

New Patents, lately Enrolled in England.

MR. DALE'S PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TAMBOURINE.

THE perfection of musical sounds, depends much upon the delicacy of the instruments which are employed to produce them. No excellence of those which we frame can equal the powers of the human voice: even to give to the human voice its most exquisite musical expression, there are required a soundness and a delicacy of the organs, such as are not often to be found long co-existent. There is nothing that requires higher mechanical ingenuity, than the construction of those musical instruments which are the work of art.

Prodigious is the improvement which must have taken place in all that relates to music from the time

NOTE.

* *See 'History and Policy reviewed,' &c. by H. D. Lond.* 1659; *12mo.*

of

of the *ſhell*, the *cymbal*, and the ruſtic *pipe of ſtraw*, to that diverſity and complexity of ſtructure which are diſplayed in the inſtruments of our modern muſicians. It is but vain talk that aſcribes to the muſic of the ancient Greeks, a power over the emotions and affections of the human heart, ſuperior to that of the more complex, and richer harmony of our cotemporaries.

It is not long ſince many of the fineſt of the inſtruments of muſic were to be found in greater perfection in Germany and Italy than in Great Britain; but, the wealth and grandeur of the great imperial and commercial capital of London, have, at laſt, we believe, fixed in it, as well the moſt ingenious makers of muſical inſtruments, as the ableſt muſicians in the world. Muſical inſtruments are exported from London to many parts of the European continent, as well as to all the more diſtant dependencies of the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt and the Weſt Indies.

It is therefore, with very great pleaſure, that we ſee a new improvement made upon ſo agreeable an inſtrument as the *Tambourine*. Mr. JOSEPH DALE, an ingenious muſical-inſtrument maker in the pariſh of Mary-le-bone, has lately obtained a patent for an improvement in the head of this inſtrument, which is likely to prove of very eſſential utility. We reſpect the rights of the patentee too highly to enter into a minute detail of the peculiarities of his invention: let it be ſufficient to mention, that, by means of it, a more convenient *tention*, and upper part of the inſtrument is made more apt to the fingers of the muſician. We ſhould hope, that inſtruments with this improvement, will be ſo generally preferred, as to afford an ample reward to the ingenuity of the inventor; for, in a matter of ſo much delicacy as muſic, even changes apparently the moſt ſlight, may prove ultimately of very high importance.

MR. HICKLEY'S PATENT FOR BEAUTIFYING AND IMPROVING CHEMICAL AND CULINARY VESSELS.

Scarcely any of the arts of ſecondary neceſſity are more uſeful than thoſe of the potter and the worker in metals, which furniſh us with the common veſſels for the kitchen and the table, and with other utenſils of familiar domeſtic accommodation. We may ſtill contemplate with envy the exquiſite models of the ancient *Etruſcan* vales, and the inimitable ſemi vitrification of ſome of the porcelain of *China*: but it cannot be denied, that the *potteries* and the *caſt iron works* of Britain, now provide many more elegant utenſils for the ſervice of ordinary life, than are known to have been furniſhed by the arts of any other country or any other age.

The mere hardening of moulds of clay in the fire, could have, comparatively, but little utility, were it not for that *ſuperficial* vitrification of the moulds, which fits them, ſo ſuitably for culinary uſes. Chemiſtry teaching the choice of the proper *earths* has contributed to perfect the manufacture. We form from the moſt common and baſe materials, a ſpecies of veſſels more elegant and ſalutary in the uſe of them, than any that could otherwiſe be produced from matter the moſt precious and rare. The colours too, which the Engliſh potter knows how to communicate to the veſſels which he frames, and the *baſſo-relievo* figures which he can impreſs upon them, make a wonderful improvement of their beauty.

Mr. SAMUEL SANDY HICKLEY of Birmingham, has obtained a patent for an invention in pottery which will give new durability and elegance to the productions of the art. A mixture of ſilex or grain in powder, with certain propor-

of litharge, and nitre applied to any earthen veſſel, and expoſed to a vitrifying heat, has been found by Mr. HICKLEY to give a degree of ſtrength and exterior beauty, ſuperior to whatever can be, by other means, produced in this manufacture. His patent enables him to uſe this invention in pottery, without danger of being immediately deprived of the benefit of it. His invention, however, extends ſtill farther. A mixture ſomewhat ſimilar, but with a diverſity of the ingredients, has been found by him, to be uſefully applicable to utenſils of *copper* and *caſt-iron*. *Copper* is well known to be ſubject to an oxidation amidſt culinary uſes, the conſequences of which make it not a little dangerous to human life. *Tinning* is not always permanently effectual, to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which are apt to enſue from the uſe of copper. Mr. HICKLEY believes, that theſe may be entirely prevented by the uſe of his vitrifiable mixture, as a *coating* for copper veſſels. To all utenſils of *caſt iron*, the ſame *coating* is equally adapted to give a beauty and a fitneſs for wholeſome uſe, by which they muſt be exceedingly improved.

The objects of this patent, ſeem to be of great importance. It is much to be wiſhed, that the author of the invention, may find it amply lucrative.

MR MIDHURST'S PATENT FOR A WIND-ENGINE.

The ſuperiority of human reaſon, perhaps, in nothing, more conſpicuous, than in its power to ſubject to our uſe, the ſubtleſt and moſt apparently uncontrolable elements of nature: water, fire, air, and all the gales, the great engines of the phyſical operations of the deity, ſeem to confer a ſupernatural potency upon man whenever he is able to wield them.

In the uſe of all theſe, aſtoniſhing improvements have been made in the courſe of the preſent century. The laſt and moſt important have taken place in regard to the ſteam-engine. Nor is there reaſon for fearing, that this ſort of improvement ſhould ſtop here. That new knowledge of the nature of air which we have derived from the pneumatic chemiſtry cannot but give riſe to many more improvements in the uſeful arts, than have, hitherto, been derived from it.

Mr. MIDHURST'S invention of a WIND-ENGINE for which he has lately obtained a patent, is a natural reſult from the attention which has been paid to all the phænomena of air. His invention is to be carried into effect in connexion with a wind-mill. By a pipe properly filled, it conducts a ſtream air from the ſails of the wind-mill into a *magazine* under-ground, in which that air undergoes an exceſſive compreſſion, and condenſation, diminiſhing its volume, and increaſing its elaſticity. From this *magazine*, the air thus condenſed, is to be conducted by a different pipe, to where it may perform, in its expanſion, all the mighty mechanical effects of water or of ſteam.

The ingention is ingenious, and cannot fail to prove *uſeful*. We wiſh the inventor, all reaſonable honour and emolument from his patent.

MR. FUSSELL'S NEW PATENT FOR A BALANCE LOCK FOR CANALS.

The inland navigation of England by canals, has gradually become an object of infinite commercial importance. A very conſiderable portion of the capital of the nation, has been laid out in forming canals: the intercourſe, and the conveyances of traffic, have been very much facilitated wherever canals have been cut. A very high annual income to the proprietors of canals is yielded, as the regular commercial return from the money which has been expended upon them. Every year, in conſequence of theſe things, is marked by new projects for the extenſion of

theſe channels of our internal navigation. A conſiderable ſhare of the mechanical ingenuity of the nation has been exerted in this intereſting province. The new profeſſion of civil engineers, find here their chief employment; and canal navigation is in a train of improvement to the higheſt perfection of which it is ſuſceptible.

No one particular in the conſtruction of canals, is of greater conſequence or difficulty, than that which regards the connecting of canals of different levels into one courſe of uninterrupted navigation. It is often impoſſible, without an exorbitant increaſe of an expence, which is always very great, to form a channel for a canal, of one unvarying level throughout the whole tract through which it is to be conducted. If, in ſuch caſes, means might be contrived for the convenient raiſing or lowering of the veſſels in a canal, from one level to another; it is eaſy to ſee, that there would be a mighty improvement accompliſhed. To anſwer this end, various means have been, at different times, adopted. In China, it has long been uſual to *raiſe* or *lower* boats from one level of a canal to another, by means of balance-boats kept in reſerve at the *locks* at which the change of level takes place. Mr. ROBB, a Scottiſh clergyman, about thirteen or fourteen years ſince, ſuggeſted, among his friends, a very ſimple adaptation of the Chineſe contrivance to the uſe of our Britiſh canals; it was talked of as ingenious, but carried no farther towards execution. More recently, an invention, the ſame in principle, was propoſed for the ſame uſes by Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, a man to whoſe activity and originality of genius, the arts in Britain are very highly indebted.

MR. JAMES FUSSELL, iron-manufacturer of the country of Somerſet, has juſt obtained the king's letters patent, ſecuring to him, for the uſual ſpace of time, the ſole right to a *balance* lock which he has invented for the ſame raiſing or lowering of boats between different levels in a canal. So far as can be judged from inſpecting the ſpecification of the invention, it is likely to prove very uſeful.

MR. FITZGERALD'S PATENT FOR A SIGNAL TRUMPET.

The minds of ingenious men have for ſome time been turned conſiderably to the improvement of different arts connected with warfare. Mr. CLERK's new ſyſtem of ſignals, &c. for the uſe of a fleet at ſea, during a naval engagement, are ſaid to have eſſentially contributed to the great victory which was gained by lord DUNCAN. The *telegraphe* was found to deſerve, by its important utility, to be quickly borrowed, though an invention of the French, for the uſe of Britain.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, eſq. has obtained a patent for the ſole manufacture and ſale of a *ſignal trumpet* which he has recently invented for increaſing the powers of ſound, by ſea or on land. The ſignal is to be given by the application of a trumpet to a piſtol, or any other convenient piece of fire-arms, or ſmall artillery, in ſuch a manner, that the ſound of the diſcharge of a piſtol, &c. may be augmented by it, juſt as that of the human voice might be by the ſpeaking trumpet. The peculiarity of the invention conſiſts in the idea of the application of the trumpet to augment the ſound from the diſcharge of any piece of fire arms, and in the contrivance of the apparatus, by which the trumpet is connected with the piece to be fired. It has been made trial of by a committee of general military officers, whoſe approbation it has received. It may become uſeful on a variety of occaſions at ſea and on land.

On the Cultivation of Tobacco.

IN Profeſſor Martyn's valuable edition of Miller's Dictionary, now in a courſe of publication, is the following obſervation, which may, perhaps, deſerve attention.

'Tobacco is cultivated in open fields in ſeveral parts of the continent of Europe, and might doubtleſs be grown to advantage in England if it were not prohibited by act of parliament. This prohibition, which was made for the encouragement of our American colonies, ſtill continues, though the colonies are loſt. Small attempts at planting tobacco have been made there from time to time, which promiſed ſucceſs. A plantation in the laſt century being found to thrive, Cromwell, probably, at the requiſition of the Americans, is ſaid to have ſent a troop of horſe to trample it down.'

Hints, to Remedy in ſome Degree, the Preſent High Price of Proviſions.

THE dearneſs of meat, and other neceſſaries of life has been a topic of frequent diſcuſſion. If the enacting a regulation, that no calf, lamb, pig, &c. ſhould be killed before ſuch an age as might be deemed proper, were objectionable, might not a tax be levied on all ſuch as killed or uſed them? Such a regulation would leſſen the conſumption of thoſe articles greatly, and thereby promote a conſequent plenty; while, in the mean time, it would fall on the opulent and luxurious, and apply the gratification of their appetites to the neceſſities of the ſtate, and the eaſe of the inferior orders.

There is no doubt, that butchers, poulterers, fiſhmongers, and others, queerly deſtroy great quantities of proviſion, rather than diſpoſe of it at inferior prices. This is an abuſe of ſuch magnitude, as to call for the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of the magiſtracy, and by rendering the detection of it eaſier, and the commiſſion of it more criminal, to turn it to a uſeful purpoſe, either by heavily mulcting the guilty, or obliging them, as far as may be practicable, to diſpoſe of all their proviſion before it ſpoil.

On moſt, perhaps on every, turnpike and other road, there are in many parts, for a conſiderable length together, on either ſide of the road, between it and the hedges, material (at leaſt they certainly are ſo in the aggregate) ſpaces of valuable land, apparently quite uſeleſs. Were theſe laid into the fields immediately adjoining them, they would, form a very conſiderable addition to ſuch meadow or tilled lands, the proprietors of which, no doubt, would pay conſiderable ſums for the purchaſe and privilege of incloſing and cultivating them, thereby effecting a double benefit.

"*Public Characters of* 1798." *(To be continued regularly until concluded.)*

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. LL. D.

THE Sinclairs of Ulbſter in Caithneſs are an opulent branch of the family of the earls, who derive their titles from the name of the county. The late Mr. Sinclair enjoyed an extenſive eſtate in that northern ſhire; and his anceſtors, in a former period, muſt have undoubtedly poſſeſſed ſomewhat like a petty ſovereignty, claiming at leaſt the right of *pot* and *gallows*, or in other words, the power either of drowning or hanging their enemies. His rental is ſaid to have amounted to nearly fifteen hundred a-year; and when it is conſidered, that ſome of the lands are not at this day worth three halfpence an acre, and that it is a very favourable year indeed when the walnut will kernel, or the apricot reach maturity, it be eaſily ſuppoſed, that a ſmall tract of territory will not produce that income.

John, born in 1754, is the ſon of the *laird of Ulbſter*, by lady Jane Sutherland; being an only child, he received the firſt rudiments of his education under the paternal roof, from a private preceptor. While yet a boy, he gave frequent inſtances of his induſtry and application, and exhibited a taſte for books, and a turn for reſearch, which has invariably marked his character through life.

After the uſual preliminary ſtudies, the attractions of the high ſchool at Edinburgh carried the *young laird* thither; he then removed to the univerſities of Glaſgow and Oxford; and paſſing through the various claſſes, with the approbation of all the profeſſors, who were loud in praiſe of his induſtry, he returned home.

Both in Scotland and Ireland there is but one profeſſion, excluſive of the military, to which the ſon of a man of fortune will ſtoop; this is the law. That which, in the opinion of ſome, ſavours of the *quiddam mercenarium*, as much as any other employment, is the only one to which they will bend: every thing elſe, according to them, ſavours of trade; and it is to be feared, that agriculture, notwithſtanding many illuſtrious examples to the contrary, is ſtill conſidered ſomewhat in the ſame light as it was once by a Roman of equeſtrian rank.*

It was to the ſtudy of the law, then, that Sir John Sinclair firſt bent his mind. He accordingly repaired once more to the capital of Scotland, and became a member of the ſociety of advocates. Here again his induſtry diſplayed itſelf, but took a new direction; for he was now conſtantly ſeen in their noble library, rummaging ancient titles, poring over moth-eaten records, and inveſtigating the contents of muſty parchments. In ſhort, he then laid the foundation of a certain ſpecies of knowledge, which entitled him at one time to the praiſe of being more minutely acquainted with the *chartularies* of Scotland, than any of his contemporaries of the ſame ſtanding. But it was not as an antiquary only that he acquired reputation, for he conſtantly frequented the *ſpeculative ſociety*, and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſpeeches there.

After reviſiting England, where he muſt undoubtedly have acquired a taſte for agriculture, he was returned member for his native county; and he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf from the reſt of his countrymen, who, unleſs called upon *officially*, are generally very abſtemious in the article of oratory; and now that *honeſt George Dempſter* has retired, this circumſtance alone would attract notice in the preſent age.

Sir John Sinclair firſt appeared in the character of an author, in 1782, at which time he publiſhed 'Obſervations on the Scottiſh Dialect:' on this occaſion he candidly acknowledged, that he had been aſſiſted by the late Sir John Henderſon's papers.

But his principal work, and one indeed for which he was admirably fitted, both by nature and habit, was his 'Hiſtory of the Public Revenue of the Britiſh Empire;' of which Parts I. and II. were publiſhed in 1789, and Part III. in 1790. The period was peculiarly appropriate for a diſcuſſion of this nature, as Necker had arouſed the attention of all Europe, by his work on the finances of France, while the diſpute between him and Calonne tended not a little to develope the modern myſteries of finance; myſteries, which like those of the BONA DEA in ancient times were till then doomed to be kept ſecret from all but the immediate votaries.

In every point of view this

NOTE.

* '*Non fuit conſilium ſocordia atque deſidia bonum otium conterere: neque vero* agrum colendo, *aut venando*, ſervilibus officiis *intentum, ætatem agere*, &c.

SALL. BELL. CAT.

be allowed to be a moſt important work; and had the proper inductions been made, it would have ſaved us from many ſubſequent calamities.

The progreſſive income of the public revenue, from 400,000l. in the time of William the Conqueror (1070), until 1788 in the reign of George III. when it amounted to 15,572,971l*, affords a flattering proof of the revenues of the nation; yet when it is conſidered, on the other hand, that the war expences during the whole reign of William III. amounted to only 30,447,382l. and that the ſum ſquandered in the project of ſubjugating America formed a total of 139,171,876l. it was eaſy to foreſee the dangers inſeparable from any other than a pacific ſyſtem.

But Sir John does not content himſelf with dry details, for he enters on the ocean of financial ſpeculation; and propoſes by economical arrangements, improvements in the exiſting revenues, new and additional taxes, and lucrative projects, to meliorate the national income, by the amazing ſum of 13,797,874l. It muſt, however, be allowed, that ſome of his ſuggeſtions, if neceſſary, are at the ſame time humiliating; for he propoſes, amongſt other things, to ſell Gibraltar. One of his projects is perhaps immoral, as he recommends lotteries; another (a poll-tax) odious and inſufferable; and a third, the reduction of the coinage, pregnant with miſchief. An exciſe on dreſs, to the amount of 100,000l. per cent. appears whimſical; but a tax on dogs, here firſt hinted, and computed at 62,500l. has been carried into execution, to the great diminution of the pleaſures of men of ſmall fortunes, attached to country ſports, and the decimation at leaſt of the whole canine race in Great Britain.

The following ſentiments are worthy of attention; would to heaven they had been followed up before it was, perhaps, too late! would to heaven that they were ſtill liſtened to by the governments of the nations to which they were then addreſſed!

'The more the people are loaded, the leſs they can bear in addition; the ſtruggle, therefore, between the rival nations, and the boaſt and glory of their ſtateſmen, ought to be, not who pays the moſt, but from whom the leaſt is exacted. May ſuch be the great ſource of competition between France and England: may the rulers of both kingdoms contend, for the future, whoſe adminiſtration ſhall prove the lighteſt, and leaſt burdenſome: and may the rivalſhip never ceaſe, until both countries attain ſuch eaſe and abundance, that, in the memorable words of Henry IV. of France, 'le plus pauvre pût tous les Dimanches mettre une poule au pot;' or in the plain language of this country, until the pooreſt labourer can enjoy a comfortable dinner with his family on Sunday!'

Sir John ſoon after appeared before the public in the character of an author, or rather editor of a work entitled, 'The Statiſtical Account of Scoiland.' In the year 1789-90, he had circulated among the clergy of that country a variety of queries for the purpoſe of elucidating the national hiſtory, and the moral, agricultural and political ſtate of North Britain. This admirable undertaking reflects great honour on the Caledonian prieſthood, and obtained for the projector the appellation of the 'patriotic ſenator.' The work in queſtion has extended to thirteen volumes, of which the two firſt were publiſhed in 1791-2, and the others in 1793-4.

We had not been long engaged in the preſent conteſt, to which, however, we believe, he had at firſt aſſent-

ed

N O T E.

* *It is now eſtimated at about 27,000,000l. having experienced a riſe of more than eleven millions and a half per ann. in the ſpace of ten years.*

ed by his vote, before Sir John perceived the dreadful consequences likely to accrue to our finances from its progress, and even anticipated that stoppage of money payments at the bank, which at one period was considered as likely to give a death-blow to our credit. He accordingly addressed a series of letters to the governor and directors, as early as September, 'on the pecuniary distresses, and the means of preventing them,' which do honour to his foresight. These were published in 1797.

Let us now consider Sir John Sinclair as a senator. We believe, in the first part of his political career, he was attached to Mr. Pitt; and it is but fair here to observe, that the greater part of the nation were at one time, and perhaps still are, dragged by the chain of opinion after the triumphal car of that celebrated statesman. He soon, however, had occasion to change his mind; and we find him opposing one of his favourite plans, known by the name of the commutation-act, which he qualified by the title of 'a wanton and unnecessary experime t.'

During the critical and important period of the regency, when it was generally believed that new men and a new system would prevail*, Sir John appears to have joined the phalanx headed by Mr. Fox and lord North; and if not a rancorous, to have displayed an uniform hostility to the measures of Mr. Pitt, we accordingly find him, as member for Leftwithiel*, supporting the previous question moved by lord North, on Tuesday, December 16th, 1788, which, had it been carried would have obliged Mr. Pitt to retire from the treasury bench.

Three days after this, (Friday, December the 19th) he expressed his astonishment, that the chancellor of the exchequer 'should call the system of measures that he had explained to the house, a system consistent with the principles of the constitution, when it was in *direct opposition* to law.'—He asserted on the contrary, that his project was equally hostile to the constitution and the laws, and forcibly deprecated the assumption of the power intended to be called forth during the suspended exercise of royal authority. The proper and simple mode of procedure for the two houses to adopt, in his opinion, was for them to address the only individual†, that all men's eyes were fixed upon, as the fit person to undertake the administration of government, in like manner as our ancestors addressed the prince of Orange a century ago; this, he conceived, would have been the direct constitutional line of proceeding; but what has been substituted, bore such evident marks of usurpation, and rendered it so obnoxious to the welfare of the country, that he was determined to bring forward a plan of his own, to obtain a constitutional establishment of a regency, and when the right honourable member's system came on again in that house, he would subject his proposal to their consideration.

When the grand question respect-

N O T E S.

* *He received this seat not as a favour from the crown, but as an equivalent for his interest in the district boroughs of Tain, Kirkwall, &c.*

† *The prince of Wales.*

ing the ſlave trade was agitated, in 1799, Sir John aſked certain queſtions of Mr. Pitt, reſpecting the horrid traffic of our own and foreign nations in their fellow-men, but did not take any decided part on that ſubject. It is difficult, indeed, preciſely to define his opinions, but it is with pain we expreſs our belief, that they were averſe to the claims of outraged humanity.

During the ſcarcity of corn that prevailed in 1795-6, we find him more honourably occupied. On Friday, December 11th, he made a motion for a ſelect committee, and recommended a *general incloſing bill*, the 'intention' of which, 'was to preclude calamity and diſtreſs in future; to cut up famine by the roots; to prevent it again coming within the boundaries of this iſland; to render it unneceſſary ever to grant bounties on the importation of foreign grain; all of which could be effected, by reſolving to cultivate the waſte, uninclоſed, and unproductive lands of the kingdom.'

In March, 1796, he renewed the ſame ſubject; and after obſerving that there was land enough in the country to feed its inhabitants, he ſtated, that in 1795-6, it had been rendered neceſſary to import one million of quarters of grain, at an expence of three millions ſterling, great part of which was exported in coin, and had thereby contributed in a great degree, to the then ſcarcity of ſpecie.

When the debate took place (Feb. 28, 1796) reſpecting the ſituation of the bank, Sir John afforded a pregnant inſtance of his reſearch, by quoting a precedent that occurred in 1696, when this ſame great commercial company had ſtruggled under ſimilar difficulties; and it is not a little aſtoniſhing, that the chancellor of the exchequer appeared to be totally unacquainted with the proceedings of the period alluded to, although they were ſtrictly in point.

When Mr. Pitt introduced his bill for the redemption of the land-tax, it was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by 'the patriotic ſenator' who objected to it on a variety of grounds.

Sir John Sinclair has been twice married; firſt to a relation of the earl of Lauderdale, and ſecondly to a daughter of the late lord Macdonald; by the latter he has a ſon, and by the former two daughters.

Previous to his nomination to be preſident of the board of agriculture, he eſtabliſhed a ſociety at Edinburgh, for the improvement of Britiſh wool; and he has exhibited ſpecimens of Orkney ſheep, whoſe fleeces are far ſuperior in point of fineneſs, although we believe not in *length*, to thoſe of Spain.

In the courſe of the preſent war, he has raiſed two battalions, called the 'Rothſay and Caithneſs ſencible infantry,' of both which he is colonel; his commiſſions are dated March 7th, and December 19th, 1794. The ſecond is now ſerving in Ireland.

It may not be amiſs here to remark, that his regiment is dreſſed after the uſual manner of the highlanders, with a very becoming and indeed decent alteration in reſpect to the covering of the *lower extremities*; the men wearing *trews*, or cloſe tartan trowſers, inſtead of the *kilt*, or ſhort petticoat, which permits the knees to remain naked, and in ſome of the military movements, even expoſes the poſteriors! In a diſſertation lately written by him on that ſubject, he endeavours to prove this to be the ancient Celtic dreſs, and quotes Gibbon, Henry, &c. beſides ſome traditional authorities on this ſubject. He has alſo brought forward the evidence of ancient Scotch ballads, particularly that of "Tak' your Auld Cloak about ye;" ſuppoſed to be written in the time of Robert Bruce:

'In days when our king Robert rang,
His *trews* they coſt but ha'f a crown,
He ſaid they were a groat ou'r dear,
And ca'd the taylor thief and loun.'

It

It will appear from what has been mentioned, that Sir John Sinclair is a man of great perſeverance and induſtry. He has attained a very conſiderable degree of knowledge, in reſpect to the finances and reſources of this country, and has of late years, experienced a marked oppoſition from Mr. Pitt, who, by means, perhaps, not very liberal, is ſaid to have tumbled him down in the twinkling of an eye from the chair of the board of agriculture.

He has been impeached of recommending camps in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, in time of peace; a ſyſtem perhaps but too familiar with the prejudices of his early life. The friends of the premier alſo accuſe him of having written a letter to a great perſonage, at the diſſolution of the laſt parliament, ſoliciting a ſeat in either of two great houſes, and obſerving, that a hereditary one would be moſt conſonant to his dignity as preſident of the board of agriculture. It is to his pretended diſappointment on this occaſion, that they trace the origin of a kind of *armed neutrality*, and a dereliction of the premier, to whom he was once ſo greatly attached.

It is impoſſible to decide with any degree of accuracy reſpecting charges ſo vague and ſecret in their very nature; we can only obſerve, that he is one of the ableſt and moſt opulent, and we are inclined alſo to conſider him as one of the moſt independent of our modern legiſlators.

Sir John Sinclair was created a baronet, February 4th, 1786; but whether his claims originated from the title of his paternal anceſtor, Sir George Sinclair, of Clythe, who ſat in the Scottiſh parliament, at the beginning of the preſent century, or in his own merits, the author of this ſketch is unable to determine.

Previous to his receiving patent honours, he had become entitled to academical ones, having obtained the degree of doctor of laws ſome years before.

MR. CURRAN.

OF all the opinions which have obtained a general currency, without being either founded in truth or ſanctioned by experience, there are none, perhaps, which have been ſo widely circulated as thoſe by which we are taught to believe, that the ſtudy of law is adverſe to the operations of genius, and that a lively imagination cannot be fettered to profeſſional purſuits; that to be learned a man muſt be dull, and that wit cannot be poſſeſſed but to the excluſion of induſtry.

Among the many examples which might be adduced from antiquity, or exhibited in modern times, to prove the futility of this dangerous conceit, Mr. Curran is not the leaſt ſtriking. No man has acquired higher reputation for thoſe powers which delight and captivate the fancy, touch the ſprings of paſſion, elicit tears from the ſoftneſs of ſenſibility, or extort from gravity itſelf the roar of laughter; yet has the aſſidious induſtry and laborious exertions of this gentleman raiſed him from an humble walk in life, to the firſt rank, if not to the firſt place, at the Iriſh bar. He has not, indeed, attained high official ſituations, or riſen to thoſe honours which are oftener the reward of judicious politics, than of profeſſional abilities; but he has acquired that which is a much ſtronger proof both of induſtry and of talent—the unconteſted title of being the firſt advocate in his country.

Mr. Curran is about fifty years of age. He was born in the county of Cork, of parents who were undiſtinguiſhed by wealth or ſituation, who had neither a fortune by which they could have enabled the ſon to act independently, nor connexions by which they could advance him in

profeſſion. They were, however, capable of giving him the rudiments of a liberal education, and that ſeems to be the only advantage which he derived from his family. Having qualified himſelf for the univerſity, he entered. And at the uſual time (two years after entrance) he obtained a ſcholarſhip. The remainder of his college career is not marked by any peculiar circumſtances; he obtained the uſual honours with which the policy of the univerſity rewards induſtry and talents, and is ſaid to have made ſome progreſs in reading the laborious courſe which is preſcribed for fellowſhip candidates; but whether diſguſted with the drudgery, or deterred by the magnitude of the undertaking, he ſoon deſiſted from the purſuit, and turned his attention to the bar.

Previouſly to his becoming a ſtudent in the inns of court in London, Mr. Curran married a lady of his own country. This match appears to have been founded in inclination, for ſhe did not bring him a fortune ſufficient to compenſate the inconveniencies in to which ſuch a premature connexion muſt have thrown him. He was called to the bar in 1775 and reſided in Kevin-ſtreet for a few years.

About this time he became a frequenter of a convivial ſociety, originally formed by ſome young barriſters, and called the *Monks of the Screw*. Although the members of this inſtitution were merry, they were not very rich; the object of their meetings was to forget, in good fellowſhip, the cares of life, and relax the mind from the intenſeneſs of legal ſtudies.

Mr. Curran was not the only man of talents, who at that time belonged to this ſociety, and whom a ſubſequent diſplay of genius, and of learning, raiſed to eminence. The preſent chief baron of the exchequer, lord Yelverton, the early and intimate friend of Curran, was one of its original members. Though more fortunate than him in his political, as well as forenſic purſuits, the connexion firſt formed and cemented between them in their early years (for lord Yelverton, like Curran, had to ſtruggle with the difficulties of a narrow fortune), has continued through every viciſſitude of ſucceeding life, not only unbroken but in full ſtrength.

That learning and talents are often enabled to raiſe themſelves into notice, without the fortunate co-operation of extrinſic circumſtances is an obſervation which has been often exemplified in every profeſſion; but, perhaps, more frequently in that of the law, than any other. Our young barriſter, with qualities which are as likely to ſtrike at firſt ſight, as thoſe poſſeſſed by any of his contemporaries, remained, however, for ſome time entirely unnoticed. The attention of the public was turned toward him, for the firſt time, in rather a ſingular way.

He had been engaged as agent by one of the candidates at a conteſted election, and in the courſe of the poll, it became neceſſary for him to make objections to a vote proferred by the adverſe party, which he did in that ſtrong and ſarcaſtic manner for which he is ſo remarkable. His antagoniſt, a man of rude and overbearing manners, *felt* the pungency of his wit, and not immediately recogniſing the barriſter under a ſhabby coat, and a mean appearance (for nature has not been very favourable in external decorations,) he applied to him ſome very groſs epithets. With more ſpirit, perhaps, than decorum, Mr. Curran leaped from his ſeat, ſeized him by the collar, and was prevented only by the interpoſition of the by-ſtanders from chaſtiſing him on the ſpot. He, however, was not precluded from aſſerting his independence in that way, which could alone be tolerated in the preſence of a magiſtrate, he therefore, in a few pithy ſentences, diſcloſed his *mind* and his *character*; his

antagoniſt

antagoniſt had generoſity enough to acknowledge his error, and apologiſed to Mr. Curran for the conſequences of his miſtake; nay, inſtead of reſenting the violence with which he had repelled the inſult, he granted him his friendſhip, and by his recommendation and patronage very eſſentially promoted his future intereſts.

From that period he began to riſe rapidly. Within leſs than ſix months he quitted his lodgings in Kevin-ſtreet, and removed to a more reputable part of the town. Merit was now finding its proper level, and, in this inſtance, at leaſt, we no longer behold great learning and uncommon genius ſtruggling with adverſity, or on that account ſullied in the eſtimation of vulgar minds.

It is not until 1784, that we find Mr. Curran ſeated in the houſe of commons. In this new character he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, as one of the moſt active and able ſupporters of the popular party.

During the arduous and intereſting period in which Mr. Fitzgibbon filled the office of attorney-general, he was one of the leading men in oppoſition, and of courſe came into frequent colliſion with that lawyer. The high tone of defiance on legal or conſtitutional queſtions, with which the attorney-general endeavoured to overbear his opponents, was more frequently ridiculed by the wit, than combated by the arguments of Mr. Curran; if, in this mode of combat, he did not always repel the blow, he at leaſt eſcaped defeat. Of one of theſe conteſts, the iſſue was more ſerious; it produced a duel, in which Mr. C. was the challenger, but which happily was attended with no injury to either party.

While Mr. C. was thus ſucceſsfully attentive to buſineſs, he did not ſuffer opportunities of pleaſure to paſs by him unenjoyed. He was naturally indeed, a man of uncommon gaiety, poſſeſſing an exquiſite ear for muſic, and being himſelf no ordinary performer on the *forte piano*, it was not ſtrange that the Circe-like allurements of Mrs. Billington ſhould have enchanted him for a time.

Although Mr. Curran has been uſually conſidered a man of gallantry, he enjoys an uninterrupted claim to the character of a good father. He has one ſon, who this year (1790) was called to the bar, and other children; to the education of whom he has paid the moſt affectionate attention.

It has been already obſerved, that in his parliamentary character, he has always been attached to the popular cauſe. Indeed, from his outſet in life, he has been a ſteady friend to legiſlative independence, to free commerce, and a reform in the repreſentation of Ireland. He has uniformly declared againſt the war with France, and he has combated, with unremitting vigour, during five years, the coercive ſyſtem which has been purſued in Ireland. Finding the inefficacy of that oppoſition, he has withdrawn, along with many of those with whom he had co-operated, from the houſe of commons, and is now known to the public only as an advocate. In this capacity he has lately defended many of his unfortunate countrymen.

As a lawyer Mr. Curran has not particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by the extent of his knowledge or the depth of his reſearches; he ſtands, in this reſpect only, on an equality with his competitors; it is an advocate in which he outſtrips them. Indeed, in this character, he has not, perhaps, his equal in the empire. With Mr. Erſkine he has been frequently compared, but in the opinion of ſome who have long admired, and attentively conſidered the reſpective excellencies of each, the latter holds only a ſecond place.

Mr. Erſkine is an acute, grave, laborious, and frequently eloquent pleader; he turns the bright ſide

his client's caſe to full view, urges its ſtrong parts with the force of a maſculine underſtanding, and covers its weakneſs with very ingenious ſophiſtry; but the jury ſtill remember that Mr. Erſkine is an advocate, and are on their guard againſt his arts.

Mr. Curran, while he diſplays as much acuteneſs as Mr. E. gets nearer to the heart and paſſions of his auditors; and by the ardour and animation of an eloquence neither fictitious nor forced, excludes every thought but thoſe which he wiſhes to excite. In the examination of witneſſes, too, Mr. Curran is eminently powerful. In his manner he reſembles Mr. Garrow, but perhaps excels even that gentleman in probing a rotten cauſe to the bottom, in eliciting truth from prevarication, and touching the ſecret ſprings that actuate the human heart.

Mr. Curran's parliamentary ſpeeches ſeldom poſſeſs the excellence which has marked his profeſſional defences. They diſplay much leſs of the *mens divinior*; they are irregular and deſultory, and ſeem to be rather the play of his mind than its ſerious exertion. They, however, abound with admirable ſtrokes of invective and irony, and though they aſſiſt but little in guiding deciſion, on the point diſcuſſed, yet produce a good effect, by holding up political profligacy and corruption to contempt and deteſtation.

Of claſſical learning Mr. Curran ſeems to have early laid in a good ſtore; his alluſions to the Roman poets are frequent, and his quotations from them are prompt, and happy. It is a curious circumſtance, that to ſtudy the Latin claſſics, and commit to memory remarkable paſſages, formed a part of Mr. Curran's preparation for the bar; and that he continues, from his experience of its utility, to recommend his practice to the young ſtudent of the municipal law.

On the ſcore of perſon, Mr. Curran owes but little to nature. His ſtature is low, his figure meagre and ill-formed, and his whole appearance far from being prepoſſeſſing. He has, however, an eye which emits the fire of genius, and is admirably calculated to tranſmit either the ſcintillations of fancy, or that deep pathos of the heart, which he not only feels himſelf, but can ſo powerfully excite in others. Of dreſs he has always been remarkably, and perhaps culpably negligent.

(To be continued.)

Abſtract of the Report of the Secret Committee of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. [*Ordered to be printed March* 15, 1799.]

THE committee begin with ſtating, that from the papers laid before them, they have found 'the cleareſt proofs of a ſyſtematic deſign, long ſince adopted, and acted upon by France, in conjunction with domeſtic traitors, and purſued up to the preſent moment with unabated perſeverance, to overturn the laws, conſtitution and government, and every exiſting eſtabliſhment, civil or eccleſiaſtical, both in Great Britain and Ireland; as well as to diſſolve the connection between the two kingdoms, ſo neceſſary to the ſecurity and proſperity of both.' * * 'The information which has been produced on the whole of this ſubject (they ſay) has been moſt ample and extenſive. The indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſecrecy with reſpect to the ſources of many parts of it, muſt be felt by the houſe, as reſulting from conſiderations of good faith as well as public ſafety.' After ſome other introductory obſervations, they proceed to take a view of the nature and ſyſtem of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, as eſtabliſhed in Ireland; the riſe and progreſs of different ſocieties in Great Britain, in the years 1791 and 1792: the firſt open attempt in Scotland, by the formation of a convention, at which delegates from the United Iriſhmen were received,

diſperſion of the ſame, and the conviction of Muir, and other members of it; the attempts made in the year 1792 to aſſemble a convention of the people in England; the correſpondence of Engliſh ſocieties with the jacobins of France; the meeting at Chalk Farm; the meaſures taken for diſſeminating ſedition; the trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, Redhead, &c. the meeting at Copenhagen-houſe; the attack upon his majeſty's perſon as he was going to the houſe of lords to open the ſeſſion of 1795; the conſequent introduction of the treaſon and ſedition laws, and the ſuppreſſion of Thelwall's lectures; the dangerous conſequences of tolerating debating ſocieties; the proceedings of Jones and Binns at Birmingham, the mutiny, in 1797; the various attempts made to ſeduce the ſoldiers and ſailors; the progreſs of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen in Ireland till the period of the rebellion, its intercourſe with France, and with the leading members of ſocieties in this country, the treaſonable conduct of Jackſon, Tone, Rowan, Lewins, M'Nevin, lord Edward Fitzgerald, A. O'Connor, and O'Coigley; general Hoche's expedition to Ireland; the defeat of the Texel fleet; the connection between the ſocieties in England and Ireland; the ſecret meetings of conſpirators; the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties of United Engliſhmen in London, Mancheſter, and Liverpool, formed into regular diviſions, and governed by a national committee, and their intercourſe with the United Iriſhmen; the formation of ſocieties of a ſimilar deſcription in Scotland, whoſe plan was to ſeize, in the ſame night, all the leading people over the whole country, who if they reſiſted were to be put to death, and which conſpiracy was diſconcerted by the arreſt of Mealmeaker and others; and the means taken by the United Iriſhmen in London to excite mutiny in the navy.——————Upon all theſe circumſtances and events the committee animadverts with much ability and conſiderable length; but in none of their ſtatements do any new facts appear, except the few which we have briefly introduced in this abſtract.'

The remainder of the report, however, is of very high importance. It relates to the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties of United Iriſh in London, and of aſſociations of Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh, at Hamburgh, the views and objects of which it thus deſcribes:

'Your committee have no heſitation in ſtating, on the cleareſt proofs ſtrongly confirmed by recent circumſtances, that among the various bodies enliſted, in any part of Great Britain, for the purpoſes of ſedition and treaſon, the ſocieties which have been formed by the United Iriſhmen in this country, are in all reſpects the moſt formidable, particularly at the preſent moment, whether conſidered with a view to their combination, their actual numbers, or the atrocious nature of the deſigns of which they are preparing, in a very ſhort time, to attempt the execution in direct co-operation with France.

'The danger to be apprehended from theſe ſocieties is much increaſed from the conſtant communication which they maintain with the ſocieties in Ireland; their mutual confidence in each other; and the alarming circumſtance of their being, at this moment, ſubject to the ſame ſecret direction, and the ſame chiefs. The ſocieties have been inſtituted, not only in London, but in different parts of the country, and have formed themſelves into ſubdiviſions.' In the appendix are inſerted different forms of certificates of election to the ſociety which were ſeized among the papers of a perſon long engaged in the conſpiracy. One of theſe forms is

been framed for a 'London ſociety,*' The other appears to relate to a ſociety, called an 'External ſociety.†' The impreſſion of the ſeal on the former of them is the ſame with that of the ſeal found in the cuſtody of lord Edward Fitzgerald, when he was apprehended. The reference in theſe certificates to the conſtitution and the teſt, confirm the unqueſtionable information which your committee have received, that theſe ſocieties form a part of the dreadful ſyſtem which was unhappily eſtabliſhed in Ireland. The conſtitution of the United Iriſhmen, ſuch as it was acted upon in Ireland, appears to regulate their proceedings; and copies of this conſtitution have been found in the poſſeſſion of perſons principally concerned in promoting theſe meetings. The views which they entertain at this moment, and the ſanguine hopes with which they look to their accompliſhment, are apparent in an inflammatory and treaſonable paper recently found at one of theſe meetings, of which government had received intelligence, and the perſons preſent at which were conſequently apprehended. This paper is inſerted in the appendix. Other papers, ſeized at the ſame meeting, ſtrongly confirm the account which your committee have received, and that a mode has lately been adopted by theſe ſocieties (ſimilar to that practiſed both in Ireland and Scotland) of keeping the accounts of this ſociety, by ſubſtituting different numbers for the names of the members. Your committee think it alſo not immaterial to inſert in the appendix a copy of a printed card*, which has been found in the poſſeſſion of different perſons, and particularly among other ſeditious papers, in that of a perſon recently apprehended, who, there is reaſon to believe, has been very lately choſen to act as general ſecretary to the different ſocieties of United Iriſhmen now in London. The perſon named in this card, and the tranſaction to which it relates, are ſuch as to require no comment.

'Your committee have received different accounts of the numbers of this ſociety; but, though their force is probably exaggerated by themſelves, for evident reaſons, there is ſufficient ground for believing that their numbers have been long conſiderable.—Many Iriſh, ordinarily reſident here, chiefly amongſt the loweſt claſſes of the community, have been gradually induced to become members of this ſociety. But the moſt active part conſiſts of thoſe Iriſh rebels who have fled to this country; rendered deſperate by their crimes, not daring to return to Ireland, and either unable to make their way to the countries ſubject to France, or not receiving ſufficient encouragement to attempt it, they remain here, waiting for the opportunity of executing thoſe violent and deſperate projects to which they have become familiar. And they ap-

N O T E.

* CERTIFICATE.

London. *Society of United Iriſhmen, No.* 1.

I certify that
has been duly elected, and having taken the teſt provided in the conſtitution has been admitted a member of this ſociety.
No. 6. *Secretary.*

† CERTIFICATE.

Western. *Society of* *No.*

I hereby certify that
has been duly elected, and having taken the teſt provided in the conſtitution, has been admitted a member of this ſociety.
No. *Secretary.*

N O T E.

* *A compliment to the memory of O'Coigley, and a libel upon the law.*

pear

pear to be under the direction of ſome perſons of a higher claſs, who ſometimes furniſh pecuniary aid, and form the committee, by means of which, a conſtant correſpondence is carried on, through Hamburgh, with France.

'Among theſe plans, there is good reaſon to believe, that early in 1798, it was ſeriouſly in agitation among the conſpirators in Ireland to convey, in ſmall veſſels, from Ireland to England, a great number of United Iriſhmen, and to land them on different parts of the coaſt, with inſtructions to divide themſelves into ſmall bodies, and to endeavour to make their way to the capital in the manner leaſt liable to ſuſpicion, under the diſguiſe of thoſe trades and occupations in which the Iriſh, commonly reſorting hither, are principally engaged. Their object is repreſented to have been that of co-operating with the Correſponding Society, in effecting an inſurrection in London, at the time of the rebellion breaking out in Ireland, for the purpoſe of diſtracting the military force, and preventing reinforcements being ſent to that country; and the plan is ſaid to have failed from the Correſponding Society ſhrinking from the execution of it. About the ſame period, another project was ſecretly formed) of which your committee have received more diſtinct information) for collecting at one point a choſen body of the moſt determined from among the United Iriſh employed on the river Thames, to whom a new oath of ſecrecy, obedience, and fidelity was to be adminiſtered. Large rewards were to be promiſed. They were to be kept wholly ignorant of the preciſe ſervice they were intended to perform, till the moment of its execution, which was to take place as ſoon as an attack on ſome part of the coaſt was announced on the part of the French. They were then to be privately armed with daggers, to be put under leaders of known talents and courage, and formed into ſ[illegible] diviſions, and were to make an a[illegible] tack, by ſurpriſe, at the ſame [illegible] ment, on both houſes of parliam[illegible] on the Tower, and on the Bank.

'The intelligence obtained [illegible] time to time by government, reſpec[illegible] ing the proceedings and plans of t[illegible] conſpirators, the ſeizure and deten[illegible] of ſome of the intended leaders, a[illegible] perhaps the timidity or reluctance [illegible] ſome of the parties concerned, pr[illegible] vented any open attempt to realiſe [illegible] extravagant deſigns, when they [illegible] firſt in contemplation.

'But, notwithſtanding the c[illegible] nuance of every precaution, and [illegible] though theſe conſpirators cann[illegible] ignorant of the prepared and f[illegible] dable force, and the determined [illegible] and general loyalty with which [illegible] an enterpriſe would be immed[illegible] reſiſted, your committee have re[illegible] ed undoubted proof that plans of [illegible] nature are now, more than ever, [illegible] agitation. Attempts are ac[illegible] making, by agents from Ireland, [illegible] concert with the French govern[illegible] the time for a freſh and general in[illegible] rection in Ireland. Intelligence [illegible] been received, that in the ports [illegible] France the utmoſt diligence is u[illegible] preparing another expedition t[illegible] operate with the rebels in that [illegible] dom. The time for making this [illegible] tempt ſeems to be in a great m[illegible] fixed. The expectation which [illegible] pears to be generally enter[illegible] among the traitors in Ireland t[illegible] in this reſpect, with the intelli[illegible] which has been laid before your [illegible] mittee; and this expectation ha[illegible] particularly communicated [illegible] thence to their confederates in [illegible] country. It ſeems to be intended [illegible] the ſame time, to attempt a div[illegible] by another French force on diff[illegible] parts of the coaſts of this king[illegible] The manner in which ſuch exp[illegible] tions are likely to be calculated to [illegible] vance the ends of the conſpira[illegible] both in Great Britain and Irelan[illegible]

the ſpecies of warfare which the French have had in contemplation, will be ſufficiently evident from a reference to the inſtructions of Tate, who was made priſoner in Wales (which are printed in the appendix to the report made laſt ſeſſion, on the treatment of priſoners of war) and to thoſe of Humbert, who commanded the force which landed laſt year in Ireland, and who had alſo been deſtined to command an expedition againſt Cornwall, which are inſerted in the appendix to this report. For the purpoſe of co-operating with theſe attempts, and particularly with the ſame view as that to which the meaſures before enumerated were directed in the beginning of 1798, that of preventing, if poſſible, reinforcements being ſent from hence to Ireland. It is alſo part of the plan, that an effort ſhould be made to create an inſurrection in the metropolis, and in ſome other parts of the kingdom, where theſe ſocieties are moſt numerous. Your committee are fully confident, that, while plans of this nature continue to be traced and known, and while government retains the means which it at preſent poſſeſſes, ſuch wild and deſperate projects may be expected to lead only to conſequences deſtructive to their authors. But your committee are at the ſame time ſo forcibly ſtruck with the view they have had of this part of the ſyſtem, and with the peculiar danger continually ariſing from the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, which they deem to be in its nature incompatible with the ſecure maintenance of public tranquillity, that they have thought it neceſſary to bring it thus diſtinctly under the immediate conſideration of the houſe.

'In addition to this maſs of treaſon in Great Britain and Ireland, your committee find, that, for the purpoſe of more convenient communication between France and Ireland, a committee of United Iriſhmen has been formed at Hamburgh. That place has long been the receptacle of thoſe diſaffected perſons who have fled from Great Britain or Ireland, either from apprehenſion of the conſequences of the treaſonable practices in which they have been engaged, or for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the conſpiracies carried on againſt their reſpective countries: and with the latter view it has been the centre of a correſpondence which has long ſubſiſted among the Britiſh and Iriſh ſocieties eſtabliſhed at that place, as well as in London and Paris; and this correſpondence with Great Britain and Ireland has frequently been covered by the pretence of commercial tranſactions, or of communicating intelligence for the public newſpapers.

'Hamburgh has alſo been the reſort of the diſaffected of every other country, whoſe intrigues are conſtantly directed to the object of ſpreading the principles of jacobiniſm in Holſtein and the north of Germany, and generally in all the northern parts of Europe. Many emiſſaries, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, have been diſpatched from time to time from Hamburgh to Great Britain and Ireland. and to various parts of the continent, as circumſtances required. There has recently been eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh, Altona, and the neighbourhood, a ſociety called 'the Philantropic Society,' for the purpoſe of correſpondence with the republicans of all countries, upon the plan of the correſponding ſocieties eſtabliſhed in Great Britain and Ireland; and whoſe avowed object is the reform of all kingdoms and ſtates. The leading members of this ſociety, who direct all the reſt, compoſe a committee of about twenty perſons, Britiſh, French, Dutch and Germans. The members of the ſubordinate ſocieties at Hamburgh and Altona are all under the control of the committee, or principal ſociety before-mentioned. This committee conſtantly correſponds with Great Britain and Ireland, and all parts

of

of Germany. It has ſecretaries ſkilled in different languages, and correſponding agents in different towns, particularly in London. It may become a formidable engine in the hands of the French directory, and it appears to be making conſiderable progreſs; but there is reaſon to hope that it has at length attracted the notice of the government of thoſe places.

'Upon a review of all the circumſtances which have come under the conſideration of your committee, they are deeply impreſſed with the conviction, that the ſafety and tranquillity of theſe kingdoms have, at different periods from the year 1791 to the preſent time, been brought into imminent hazard, by the traitorous plans and practices of ſocieties, acting upon the principles, and devoted to the views of our inveterate foreign enemy:

'That, although the ſociety of United Iriſhmen in Ireland has alone been enabled to attain its full ſtrength and maturity; yet the ſocieties inſtituted on ſimilar principles in this country had all an undoubted tendency to produce ſimilar effects, if they had not been checked by the general demonſtrations of the zeal and ſpirit of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and by the timely and judicious uſe of thoſe extraordinary powers which parliament has, in its wiſdom, from time to time confided to his majeſty's government:

'That, either directly, or indirectly, a continual intercourſe and connection has been maintained between all theſe ſocieties in Great Britain and Ireland, and that the real objects of the inſtigators of theſe proceedings, in both kingdoms, were no other than the entire overthrow of the Britiſh conſtitution, the general confiſcation of property, and the erection of a democratic republic, founded on the ruins of all religion, and of all political and civil ſociety, and framed after the model of France.

'The vigorous reſiſtance oppoſed to the rebellion in Ireland, the ſucceſs of the meaſures which have been employed for detecting and defeating the deſigns of the conſpirators here, and the general and ardent ſpirit of loyalty and attachment to the laws and conſtitution, have hitherto counteracted the progreſs of the miſchief, and averted impending danger; but even theſe circumſtances by no means appear to your committee to juſtify the hope that the miſchief is eradicated, or the danger paſſed.

'The principles and views of the conſpirators remain unchanged.—Their reliance on the aſſiſtance and co-operation of France, by which they expect ultimately to effect their purpoſes, continues undiminiſhed; and the ſyſtem of thoſe ſecret ſocieties which are at once the inſtrument of ſeditious conſpiracy at home, and the channel of treaſonable correſpondence with France, though in many parts broken and interrupted, is by no means deſtroyed.

'Your committee have already referred to the poſitive information laid before them, ſtating that hoſtile preparations are now making, with extraordinary vigour and exertion, in ſome of the ports of France, for the invaſion of this country, or of Ireland. The activity of ſeditious and treaſonable ſocieties, in their correſpondence with France, and in their endeavours to gain proſelytes here, keeps pace with the preparations of the enemy; and the principle of ſecrecy, generally enforced by unlawful oaths, which is the great characteriſtic of theſe ſocieties, peculiarly fits them for the moſt deſperate enterpriſes, and by holding out a proſpect of ſecurity, increaſes the means of ſeduction. It has, at the ſame time, an obvious tendency to elude detection in the firſt inſtance, and to defeat le-

gal enquiry in the next. To this principle therefore, in the opinion of your committee, ſuch further meaſures as parliament in its wiſdom may think fit to adopt for the public ſafety, ſhould be more immediately and decifively pointed.

'Your committee have ſeen, with ſatisfaction, the powers which, in conformity to the ancient practice and true principles of the conſtitution, have from time to time, as the urgency required, been confided to his majeſty's government; and they feel it their duty to remark, that the power of arreſting and detaining ſuſpected perſons (a remedy ſo conſtantly reſorted to by our anceſtors in all caſes of temporary and extraordinary danger) has, under the preſent new and unprecedented circumſtances, been found particularly efficient. It has greatly interrupted and impeded the correſpondence with the enemy, and has checked, from time to time, the progreſs and communication of ſedition and treaſon at home. But from particular circumſtances which have come under the obſervation of your committee in the courſe of their inquiry, they feel it their duty to remark, that the good effects of this meaſure would be rendered more complete, and the public tranquillity better ſecured, if the leading perſons who have been, or may be hereafter, detained on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices, ſhall hereafter be kept in cuſtody in places ſufficiently diſtant from the metropolis.

'The whole of the ſecret information which has been laid before your committee has ſtrongly confirmed them in their opinion of the neceſſity of confiding theſe extraordinary powers to his majeſty's government; and the very circumſtances which created this neceſſity, and which continue at this time to operate more powerfully than ever, have rendered it their peculiar duty to abſtain from diſcloſing, in full extent, the particular information, of which they have ſtated to the houſe the general reſult, and on which their judgment is founded; but they truſt that they have laid before the houſe ſufficient grounds to juſtify their perſuaſion, that the multiplied and various attempts, by which the enemies to their country carry on their dangerous conſpiracies, can only be defeated by a correſponding vigilance on the part of government, and by the exerciſe of ſuch additional powers, as may from time to time be entruſted to it by parliament, and may be beſt adapted to the peculiar exigency of the moment. And although your committee do not think it any part of their province to ſuggeſt particular meaſures, the conſideration of which muſt be left to the wiſdom of parliament, they cannot forbear particularly and earneſtly preſſing their unanimous opinion, that the ſyſtem of ſecret ſocieties, the eſtabliſhment of which has, in other countries, uniformly preceded the aggreſſion of France, and, by facilitating the progreſs of her principles, has prepared the way for her arms, cannot be ſuffered to exiſt in theſe kingdoms compatibly with the ſafety of their government and conſtitution, and with their ſecurity againſt foreign force and domeſtic treaſon.

'Your committee have great ſatisfaction in adding, that if this growing and formidable evil can be effectually repreſſed, and if the ſame ſyſtem of vigilance and precaution which has been ſucceſsfully adopted for ſome years paſt, is adhered to, there is every reaſon to look forward with confidence to the ultimate diſappointment and defeat of the projects which have been ſo long purſued by our foreign and domeſtic enemies. Impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings enjoyed under our happy conſtitution, which diſtinguiſh this country from every nation in Europe, all ranks and conditions of ſociety have ſhown their determination to preſerve thoſe

bleſſings entire, and have ſtood forward with a becoming ardour and alacrity in their defence. While this laudable ſpirit continues to pervade every part of the kingdom, and while the wiſdom of the legiſlature encourages and directs its exertions for the public ſafety, your committee entertain a full conviction that the religion, the laws, and the conſtitution of Great Britain, and with them the intereſts and happineſs of all his majeſty's ſubject, will, in the midſt of ſurrounding danger and calamity, and in ſpite of every machination at home or abroad, reſt, under the Protection of Divine Providence, on the ſureſt baſis, ſecured by the energy and firmneſs of the government, and by the courage, the patriotiſm, and the virtue of the nation.

(To be continued.)

Putrid Diſeaſes.

IN this philoſophic age, when diſeaſes ſo often change their appearance from what phyſicians had any former experience of, it is a pleaſing reflection, that the ſtudy of medicine has of late been ſo much ſimplified, and almoſt every diſtemper incident to the human body ſo fully explained, as to come within the common apprehenſion of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the rev. Mr. Cartwright, afford an antidote for the moſt dangerous diſeaſe with which the human body can be afflicted: ſo that it is hoped one of the moſt crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great meaſure cloſed.

'Seventeen years ago I went (ſays this benevolent clergyman) to reſide at Brampton, a populous village near Cheſterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Indieg by far the greater number of my pariſhioners too poor to afford themſelves medical aſſiſtance, I undertook, by the help of ſuch books on the ſubject of medicine as were in my poſſeſſion, to preſcribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the ſymptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then adminiſtered bark, wine, and other remedies as my books directed. My exertions were however of no avail; his diſorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, ſo that I was in hourly expectation of his diſſolution. Being under the neceſſity of taking a journey, before I ſet off I went to ſee him, as I thought for the laſt time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I conſidered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the beſt manner I was able to a loſs which I knew they would feel ſeverely. While I was in converſation on this diſtreſſing ſubject with his mother, I obſerved, in a ſmall corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The ſight brought to my recollection an experiment I had ſomewhere met with, 'of a piece of putrid meat being made ſweet by being ſuſpended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation.' This idea flaſhed into my mind, that the yeaſt might correct the putrid nature of this diſeaſe, and I inſtantly gave him two large ſpoonfuls. I then told the mother, if ſhe found her ſon better to repeat this doſe every three hours. I then ſet out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiouſly enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repreſs my curioſity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himſelf opened the door, looked ſurpriſingly well, and told me he felt better from the inſtant he took the yeaſt.

'After I left Brampton, I lived in Leiceſterſhire. My pariſhioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and

would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not survive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed, and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour I gave him a bason of sago, with a good deal of lemon, wine and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual.

About a year after this, as I was passing past a detached farm-house, at the outskirts of the village, I observed the farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cause of her distress, she told me her father was dying: I dismounted, and went into the house to see him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse was scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse in a state of

drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with a little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him sensible and able to converse; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed. I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70.

'I have since administered the yeast to above 50 persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man) I have not lost a patient.'

The above has been handed to us by a gentleman of Edinburgh, who lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and so fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill; and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record further proofs of efficacy.

May, 1799.

The Treasure.

ALMANSOR, a rich, and exalted Arabian, eat, drank, gamed, and indulged himself in every species of voluptuous dissipation.—Once, when he was tormented by that irksomeness, which is ever the follower of satiety, he was struck with the curious desire of visiting the sepulchre of his ancestors. He descended, and wandered between rows of rotting bones, not with the solemn reflection that his must, one day, be mixed with them, but with the idea of a voluptuary, that it was very cool and pleasant.

Suddenly his eye was attracted by

an inſcription, which was half eraſed. It was this :

'Here is more hidden treaſure than ever poſſeſſed by Crœſus.'

Almanſor, whoſe wealth was not in a ſmall degree exhauſted, had the vault immediately opened, and found, a handful of duſt, under which was a marble ſlab, containing theſe words :

'Ere thou, deluded mortal, with daring hand, profaned this vault, reigned here uninterrupted peace ; *a treaſure which Crœſus himſelf never poſſeſſed.*'

The Collector. *(Continued from our April Mag. page 255.)*

EXTRAORDINARY PILGRIMAGE.

PILGRIMAGES were the devotion of the ſixteenth century. A queen of France, it is ſuppoſed *Catherine de Medicis*, made a vow, that, if ſome concerns, which ſhe had undertaken, terminated ſucceſsfully, ſhe would ſend a pilgrim to Jeruſalem, who ſhould walk there, and every three ſteps he advanced, he ſhould go one back at every third ſtep. It was doubtful whether there could be found a man ſufficiently ſtrong to go on foot, and of ſufficient patience to go back one ſtep at every third. A citizen of Verberie, however, offered himſelf, and promiſed to accompliſh the queen's vow moſt ſcrupulouſly. The queen accepted his offer, and promiſed him an adequate recompence. He fulfilled his engagement (as we are informed) with the greateſt exactneſs, of which his pious employer was well aſſured by conſtant enquiries !

The citizen, who was a merchant, received, on his return, a conſiderable ſum of money, and was ennobled ! His coat of arms were a croſs and a branch of palm-tree. His deſcendants preſerved the arms ; but they degenerated, by continuing the commerce which their anceſtor quitted. *Nouvelle Hiſtoire du Duché de Valois.*'

IROQUOIS INDIANS.

A FRENCH writer relates, that ſome Iroquois Indians walked through ſeveral of the fineſt ſtreets of Paris, without expreſſing the leaſt pleaſure at any thing they ſaw, until they, at laſt, came to a cook's ſhop ; this called forth their warmeſt praiſe ; a ſhop where a man was always ſure of getting ſomething to ſatisfy his hunger, without the trouble and fatigue of hunting and fiſhing, was, in their opinion, one of the moſt admirable inſtitutions poſſible ! Had they been told, however, that they muſt have *paid* for what they ate, they would have expreſſed equal indignation, perhaps, at what they ſaw. In their own villages they have no idea of refuſing food to any perſon that enters their habitation in quality of a friend.

THE DEVIL A GOOD MUSICIAN.

TARTINI, a celebrated muſician who was born at Pirano, in Iſtria, being much inclined to the ſtudy of muſic in his early youth, dreamed one night that he had made a compact with the Devil, who, promiſed to be at his ſervice on all occaſions ; and during this viſion, every thing ſucceeded according to his mind ; his wiſhes were prevented, and his deſires always ſurpaſſed by the aſſiſtance of his new ſervant. At laſt, he imagined that he preſented the Devil with his violin, in order to diſcover what kind of a muſician he was, when, to his great aſtoniſhment, he heard him play a ſolo ſo ſingularly beautiful, and which he executed with ſuch ſuperior taſte and preciſion, that it ſurpaſſed all the muſic which he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his ſurpriſe, and ſo exquiſite his delight, upon this occaſion, that it deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violent

of his ſenſation, and inſtantly ſeized his fiddle, in hopes of expreſſing what he had juſt heard, but in vain; he, however, then compoſed a piece, which is, perhaps, the beſt of all his works, and called it the *Devil's Sonata*, but it was ſo inferior to what he had fancied in ſleep, that he declared he would have broken his inſtrument, and abandoned muſic for ever, if he could have found any other mode of ſubſiſtence!

QUIN.

A NOBLEMAN who wiſhed to be in company with Quin, one morning perceiving, from the Star and Garter at Richmond, that celebrated epicure coming ſlowly up the hill in a one-horſe chaiſe—diſpatched a friend to entreat the favour of his company to partake of a *turtle* weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, which was that day to be dreſſed for dinner.—Quin, with his uſual *pompoſity* of manner, obſerved, he could produce two *exquiſite reaſons* for declining the honour of his lordſhip's invitation; and, immediately undoing the flap of the chaiſe, diſcovered a fine *chicken turtle* and a *haunch of veniſon* at his feet, both of which he pledged his honour to a particular friend ſhould be on the table by four o'clock preciſely.

Extracts from Kotzbue's Obſervations on Society. (Communicated by Benjamin Thompſon, Jun. Eſq.)

WE are apt to ſay, that when a perſon has, by reputation, riches, or promotion, acquired a high ſtation in the world, he forgets his former friends, and ceaſes to have any regard for them; but, in fact, his former friends much oftener ceaſe to have any regard for him; nay, even hate him, from motives of jealouſy and envy. Nevertheleſs, they formerly, with great ſincerity, wiſhed him all the good fortune which he now poſſeſſes, and aſſiſted him, with all their power in obtaining it. Now, when he has obtained it, they hate him How happens this? Vanity wore the maſk of friendſhip; for we much oftener intereſt ourſelves in behalf of an acquaintance through vanity, than through real regard. We wiſh to ſee him elevated to a certain height, in order that we may ſay, 'He, who is ſo much exalted, is our friend.' But as ſoon as his ſplendour begins to dazzle our eyes, we cloſe them, and walk diſpleaſedly away.

'He is a good kind of a man,'—I have often heard people ſay, and when I aſked the reaſon, I have always found, they only called him a *good kind of man* becauſe he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in no way whatever; or, in other words, becauſe he was a cypher. The man moſt certain to be eſteemed, is he who, neither by the endowments of genius, nor of fortune, ſtands in the way of any other.

There are ſome people who are diſliked by all;—even by thoſe whom they themſelves like. Others have the happy talent of inſinuating themſelves into the favour of every one; even of thoſe, to whom they, on many accounts, might be obnoxious. Others, again, are very agreeable to thoſe whom they like, but towards thoſe whom they diſlike cannot aſſume a conſtrained civility. Perhaps I belong to that laſt deſcription of men, and therefore own the juſtice of that gentleman's remark, who once adviſed a perſon, whom I by no means liked, not to aſſociate with me. 'For,' argued he, very wiſely, 'if he impoſes no conſtraint upon himſelf, in his conduct towards you, I am certain you cannot live with him, and if he does impoſe any conſtraint upon himſelf, I am equally certain that he cannot live with you.'

A perſon, without whom we cannot live, is very dear to us, but a per

ſon who cannot live without us, is much dearer; for he inſpires the gratitude of vanity, and that is the moſt ſincere of all gratitudes.

The art of acquiring friends is often leſs neceſſary than that of avoiding enemies. The friend aſſiſts you in riſing, and the enemy may not have been able to prevent it. But now you ſtand above, where it is more difficult to preſerve the equipoiſe, than it was below, upon ſafe ground. The enemy comes behind you, gives you a ſlight blow on the back, and down you fall.

Ten enemies are ſometimes created in obtaining one friend, whoſe friendſhip is envied by thoſe ten. Then they are ſure to pour forth a volley of accuſations, to make every weakneſs a crime, every fault a vice, every ſingle tranſaction a daily cuſtom, every ſuſpicion a certainty. If I like, now and then, to look at a pretty girl, I'm a libertine; if I have the unhappy talent of ſometimes being ſevere at a blockhead's expence, I have a bad heart; if I, by chance, among ſome jovial friends, drink rather too freely, I'm nothing leſs than a habitual drunkard A thouſand times worſe is it, if, in the liſt of enemies, there is any of the increaſing ſectaries, who affect a higher degree of piety than their neighbours. Their pious diſpoſitions are not content with love and hatred; they either adore or abhor. But, of all enemies in the world, the very worſt is a learned woman. If, added to this, ſhe be unmarried, and in her wane, the caſe is deſperate indeed; for if I were to carry her in my arms to Rome (as I have heard people ſay) and, after all my fatigues, lay her down at the gate not very ſoftly, it would be ſufficient to make her my enemy.

I have heard ſome people ſay they can wrap themſelves in the cloak of innocence, and treat detraction with contempt; but this ſeems to me a very difficult thing. Slander is like a heavy ſhower, and though you may ſtand dry beneath the pentice of your conſcience, the world does not ſee it; and, what is ſtill worſe, will not ſee it. Men, in this reſpect, differ from angels;—they have more joy over one fallen ſinner, than over a hundred juſt perſons.

It is remarkable what an antipathy may be created by not accepting the offer of any great man's patronage. I have experienced this in a certain learned gentleman, who offered me his aſſiſtance, and whom I can in no other way have offended, than in not having had occaſion to avail myſelf of it.

He is wiſe who complains againſt no one, for he thereby avoids or choaks many animoſities. If the enemy be not converted by patience, he is, at all events, diſarmed.

'But,' I hear ſome one ſay, 'the man who has an unjuſt diſlike of another, does not deſerve to be ſpared.' Right; but I am not arguing upon what *he* deſerves. I am pointing out what is advantageous to *you*. You ſhould appeaſe his hatred for *your own* ſake, not for his. And truly, this is often eaſier to be done than is ſuppoſed. Be reſpectful towards your enemy, and he will feel flattered by that reſpect. Often has an inveterate ſlanderer been thereby converted to a warm defender.

The greater the acknowledged merits of any one, the more ſevere will be the ſentence paſſed upon any of his defects, real or imaginary. In the works of a man of genius, and in the conduct of an upright man, much trouble is taken to diſcover blemiſhes. On the contrary, many allowances are made for an author of inferior abilities, and a villain, becauſe they have already beaten a bro-

track, on which they are allowed to range at large. We are ready enough to find faults and blemiſhes in a man who has gained univerſal eſteem, but we feel no difficulty in bringing to light the good ſide of a perſon who is univerſally decried. A decided fool, or a decided raſcal, has at leaſt the advantage that he is either no longer, in the ſmalleſt reſpect, the ſubject of converſation, or that any little thing, which can be ſaid in his favour, is loudly proclaimed—for every thing which can be ſaid againſt him is already known, and conſequently no longer intereſting.

To people of good ſenſe this maxim is often uſed:

Be not too confident.—Why is not the ſame ſaid to affected fools? Have they alone the privilege of being confident?

Alas, yes. Too true it is, they have this privilege. A fool may with impunity expoſe his ſilly pride, and ridiculous vanity. He is laughed at, and the world would be angry if he improved, becauſe it would loſe an object of deriſion. One of the greateſt advantages, therefore, which fools enjoy, is, that they need never be diffident.

Tradeſmen often give credit, or they would ſell but little: they have ſo often loſſes. It is exactly the ſame in ſociety, when we exchange civilities and attentions. The whole calculation is ſometimes loſt; but ſuch a loſs makes us poor in no greater degree than as we loſe courage to make a further venture.

As we are obliged to live among mankind as if we loved and reſpected them, would it not be better if we endeavoured to love and reſpect them in reality?

Alas! I have made many endeavours, and many have been fruitleſs. Envy is unfortunately one of the moſt natural paſſions which agitate the mind of man. If we do not envy another's *merit*, we envy, at leaſt, his *reputation*, which is the conſequence of merit. We admire a reſerved man of abilities, becauſe we, at the ſame time, think we ſhall *diſcover* his hidden abilities, and becauſe we thereby pay a compliment to our own penetration and judgment.—Where the veil of reſerve is wanting, to deſerve eſteem is often a hindrance to the attainment of it.

It is only a heart replete with goodneſs and philanthropy which can pardon the ſuperior underſtanding of another. He who endeavours, by his genius and underſtanding, to pleaſe mankind, acts as abſurdly as if he were to introduce himſelf to a patron through the interference of that patron's deadlieſt foe.

Why are the men of this age more polite to each other, and leſs polite to the ladies than in former times?

They are more polite to each other, becauſe they have more ſenſe and leſs courage, than they had two centuries ago. They feel that it is a folly to be engaged in eternal quarrels and combats: they therefore avoid them, by an increaſe of civility and reſpect. There are more reaſons why they are leſs polite to the ladies. In the firſt place, the ladies (with all due reſpect be it ſaid) are not quite ſo domeſtic, or virtuous, as their great great grandmothers. Secondly, the former heroic attachment of knights, and the ſlavery attached thereto, are extinguiſhed. We love in quite a different way. We have other things in our heads. We think more of money than of fame in arms. The knights of former times had nothing to do, but to wield the lance and love their miſtreſs; they therefore attended to theſe two purſuits with all their ardour.

The

The world will ſooner pardon a vicious than a ridiculous man, and, it is a dreadful truth, that almoſt every man had rather appear vicious than ridiculous, if the choice were in his power.

To think unlike the world is courage of the mind. To avow ſuch thoughts is courage of the heart and —folly.

There are many things which the fool believes he knows perfectly, and which the wiſe man deſpairs leſt he ſhould never know.

Anecdote of Franceſco de Macedo.

IF what Leti, in his Italia Regnante, relates of Franceſco de Macedo be true, he muſt have been a very extraordinary man. We are told he ſpoke two-and-twenty languages; was poet, orator, hiſtorian, philoſopher, chronologiſt, divine. No Portugueſe writer ever before obtained ſo great a reputation. He delivered ſixty Latin diſcourſes, fifty-three elegies, and thirty-two funeral orations.—There are extant of his writing forty-eight poems, one hundred and twenty-three elegies, one hundred and fifty epitaphs, two hundred and twelve epiſtles dedicatory, and more than two thouſand epigrams. He was particularly diſtinguiſhed in France by his verſes on the equeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XIII. the tragedy of Jacob, and the tragi-comedy of Orpheus; both repreſented before Louis XIV. when an infant.—It was obſerved of theſe dramatic pieces, that both could not help being pleaſed with them; the blind on hearing them read, and the deaf on ſeeing them performed

Account of the Marriages of the Modern Greeks. (From Dallaway's Conſtantinople.)

I WAS preſent at a marriage ceremony between two Greek peaſants, the ſervants of the Pruſſian envoy. The proceſſion was led on by a dance of men holding each other by the hand, and animated by the loud and rude tones of a tabor and pipe, the firſt man waving a ſmall flag. The betrothed were ſupported each by two men, and diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of their habits, their hair being profuſely decked with long ſhreds of gold tinſel, which was ſpread ſo thickly over the face of the bride, that it anſwered the purpoſe of a veil. The hands of each were joined by ſilver claſps and garlands. When all were uſhered into the ſaloon, where the papas (or prieſt) had prepared his conſecrated furniture, after looſing the claſps, and reading the Greek ſervice with much expedition, the typical union was performed, by placing paper crowns, very finely gilded, on the heads of each, which were ſeverally interchanged. The lady of the houſe then, ſtanding between them, laid her hands on the crowns during a ſhort prayer, when the papas applied a ſeal five times to the bride, intimating that ſhe ſhould be ſacredly appropriated to her huſband. Benediction and incenſe were then freely diſpenſed, and all the relatives of either kiſſed them both on the temple. They were then conducted into the drawing-room, ſeated on the ſofa, and treated with great reſpect and the uſual refreſhments, of which all their attendant friends partook. During the compliment ſmall preſents were depoſited in the lap of the bride, who appeared to be much oppreſſed both by the honour and the fatigue; with roſes tied up with tinſel ſhreds were given in exchange, and this addreſs 'Go, and do likewiſe.' A hymn was then ſung, in which the papas were aſſiſted by ſome boys, and the people receiving them at the ſtairs, another proceſſion round the village concluded this *fête*.

Some Intereſting Particulars relative to the late James White, Eſq.

IN the courſe of laſt month was found dead in his bed at the Carpenter's Arms, a public houſe in the pariſh of Wick, Glouceſterſhire, about ſix miles from Bath, James White, eſq. a gentleman well known in the literary world. He was educated at the univerſity of Dublin, and was eſteemed an admirable ſcholar, and poſſeſſed of brilliant parts. His conduct for four or five years paſt has been marked by great wildneſs and eccentricity. He is ſaid to have conceived an ardent affection for a young lady, who, he ſuppoſed, was as warmly attached to him; but (as he imagined) ſome plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to fruſtrate all his future proſpects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great to the machinations of thoſe plotters and contrivers, and even ſuppoſed their influence upon the London bookſellers prevented his literary talents being more amply rewarded. The winters of 1797 and 1798 he paſſed in the neighbourhood of Bath, and many perſons noticed in the pump-room, the ſtreets, or vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man (between 30 and 40,) with a wild, yet penetrating look, dreſſed in a light coat of Bath coating. His means of ſubſiſtence were very ſcanty, and he obliged the cravings of nature to keep within their limits: he has been known to bar himſelf of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare ſubſiſtence by a biſcuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe, and a glaſs of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to aſk relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or ſeek repoſe beneath a hayſtack; almoſt exhauſted, he once took refuge in an inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refuſing every ſuſtenance, alarmed the miſtreſs, and impelled her to apply to the magiſtrates: they humanely ordered him to be put under the care of the pariſh officers. Inſtead of appreciating theſe precautionary means as he ought to have done, he, in letters to ſome perſons in Bath, complained of 'the undue interference of magiſterial authority, and this unconſtitutional infringement of the liberty of the ſubject!' When his mind was more compoſed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation, and, though apparently ſenſible of the good intended him, he ſtrongly ſuſpected that his imaginary hoſt of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he publiſhed his 'Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland;' the elegance and ſtrength of his language, the ſhrewdneſs of his remarks, and the perſpicuity of his arguments, were generally admired. A ſmall ſubſcription was privately raiſed for his relief; and, though given to him with a degree of delicacy, he could ſcarcely be prevailed upon to take it but as a loan. He then left Bath, nor had the writer of this account heard of him till he learned that the coroner's inqueſt had been called to determine on his premature death. This unhappy gentleman had reſpectable relatives reſiding in Bath; but who poſſeſſed no influence over his paſſions, nor means of controuling his conduct.

The following is as accurate a liſt of his works, as we have been able to obtain:

(1) The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero againſt Caius Cornelius Verres, tranſlated, with annotations, 4to. 1787.

(2) Conway Caſtle; Verſes to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham; and The Moon, a Simile, 4to. 1789.

(3) Earl Strongbow; or, The Hiſtory of Richard de Clare, and the

the beautiful Geralda, 2 vols. 12mo. 1789.

(4) The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, 3 vols. 12mo. 1790.

(5) The Adventures of King Richard Cœur de Lion. To which is added, the Death of Lord Falkland, a Poem, 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(6) The Hiſtory of the Revolution of France, tranſlated from the French of M. Rabaul De Saint Etienne, 8vo. 1792.

(7) Speeches of M. de Mirabeau the Elder, pronounced in the National Aſſembly of France. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life and Character, tranſlated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1792.

(8) The Letters to Lord Camden, already mentioned.

Heroiſm of a Peaſant.

A GREAT inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an exceſſive fall of ſnow in the Alps, followed by a ſpeedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the houſe of the toll-gatherer or porter, and who, with his whole family, thus remained impriſoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of deſtruction. They were diſcovered from the banks, ſtretching forth their hands, ſcreaming, and imploring ſuccour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman, who was preſent, a count of Pulverini, held out a purſe of one hundred ſequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take boat, and deliver this unhappy family. But the riſk was ſo great of being borne down by the rapidity of the ſtream, of being daſhed againſt the fragment of the bridge, or of being cruſhed by the falling ſtones, that not one of the vaſt number of ſpectators, had courage enough to attempt ſuch an exploit.

A peaſant, paſſing along, was informed of the propoſed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he by ſtrength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole family ſafely deſcended, by means of a rope. 'Courage!' cried he. 'Now you are ſafe.' By a ſtill more ſtrenuous effort, and great ſtrength of arm, he brought the boat, and family to ſhore. 'Brave fellow,' exclaimed the count, handing the purſe to him, 'here is the promiſed recompence.' 'I ſhall never expoſe my life for money,' anſwered the peaſant. 'My labour is a ſufficient livelihood for myſelf, my wife, and children. Give the purſe to this poor family, which has loſt all.'

A Bon Mot.

MONS. A***, profeſſor and principal in the academy of Saumur, uſed to ſpend five hours in the morning regularly in his ſtudy, and was very punctual at the hour of dinner. One day, on his not appearing precitely at the dinner-hour, his wife entered his ſtudy, and found him ſtill reading. 'I wiſh, my love,' ſaid the lady, 'that I was a book.' 'Why ſo?' replied the profeſſor. 'Becauſe you would then be conſtant to me.' 'I ſhould have no objection,' rejoined the profeſſor, 'provided you were an almanack?'—'What an almanack, my dear?'—'Becauſe I ſhould then have a new one every year.'

Marriage Extraordinary.

IT is ſingular that the deſcendants of Charles I. and Cromwell, intermarried, in the fourth degree!

The Monks and the Robbers; a Tale. (Continued from page 219.)

DEEP buried in reflection, Rudolpho had rode beſide the count Verucci, his thoughts wholly centred on one ſubject,—and was not ſenſible of what was paſſing, till the quick pace with which his horſe, left to his own guidance, followed the others in the purſuit, ſomewhat rouſed him from brooding over his melancholy, and, by diverting his thoughts from dwelling on it, for a time ſoftened, but could not remove, the ſharp anguiſh of his heart. The daring alacrity and the noble ardour he was wont to ſhow in enterpriſes teeming with dangers was now hidden, as beneath a cloud, by the heavy gloom that appeared in every look and geſture. Though he joined an active aſſiſtant in the purſuit, yet it was not diſperſed; but employment, ever neceſſary to the mind that labours in ſorrow, turning his fancy another way, for a moment reſtored the deadened luſtre of his eye, and the colour fluſhed once more upon his cheek. In an inſtant a fatal idea croſſed his mind, and made him recollect that his happineſs was gone for ever, and, with it, her he once looked forward in ſanguine hope to ſhare it. Could he live and think that Juliet, his beloved Juliet, was another's without feeling an emotion bordering on madneſs ſeiſe at once upon his brain? If other had chanced than this, his very nature muſt have changed. Paſſions ſtrong, and oft-times ungovernable, cauſed him to fly out into fiery and vehement expreſſions when hurt and irritated; the natural effect of a vivid and heated imagination, that, painting in ſtronger colours than the life, leads the mind into error, and makes it throw off the curb of reaſon and ſelf-command, to wander, inattentive to their voice, in the deceiving mazes of a luxuriant fancy. Thus, even thus it oft happened with Rudolpho: though engaged in the ſearch, it was with ſome difficulty he kept his thoughts from continually recurring to his loſt happineſs.

By turning his attention to outward objects he ſought to gain relief from the anguiſh that reigned within, and ſtifle for a while the painful throes of his hurt mind. For that purpoſe he attended to the count, had accompanied him along the caverns, and now ſtood with him, behind a maſſive fragment of the rock, to take a momentary view of the groupe that ſat before them, revelling in rude and noiſy merriment. The figure of the lady attracted the notice of Rudolpho, and her diſtreſſed appearance faſtened all his attention. A ſecret impulſe of his heart made him wiſh to ſee her face; but it was covered by her hands. A minute after ſhe removed and claſped them, as in the act of prayer. Her eyes were raiſed upwards, and lips moved, as though imploring the protection of Heaven. The torches' light darted upon her features, and Rudolpho, who had eargerly watched her every movement, beheld the individual countenance of Juliet. The ſight rouſed all his native impetuoſity of character, and reſtored his wonted fire.

'By Heaven's powers, it is Juliet's ſelf!' he exclaimed.—'I'll reſcue her or die!'

He ſaid, and, unſheathing his ſword, he, rapid as the nimble-footed mountain-deer doth bound, burſt from his concealment. In the ſelf-ſame inſtant the count, who had juſt then diſcovered that the lady was his fair gueſt, and his men, followed, with drawn weapons. His quick ſteps and erected faulchion, as he ruſhed towards the men who, hearing the noiſe, daſhed a leathern bottle which had been filled with wine, but their frequent and luſty pulls had well nigh emptied it of its contents, and ſprang upon their feet in an inſtant.

ſtant, with evident marks of conſternation and ſurpriſe.

'Fight, my brave fellows,' exclaimed one of them, 'to the laſt gaſp, and fear not!—Obey the ſignal.—I'll ſecure the lady.'

And, uttering a volley of imprecations, ſeized on Juliet; who had ſtarted from her ſeat when the ſound of Rudolpho's voice had reached her, and now called on him to ſave her. The man, with ſavage fierceneſs in his air, and ſtern malignancy painted on his diſtorted viſage claſped her in his ſinewy arms, and, muttering curſes, bore her down an opening to the left; while ſhe made the cavern reverberate in loud uniſon to her ſcreams, and ſtruggled to free herſelf from his clutches; but ſhe was as is the innocent and ſtrengthleſs lamb in the gaunt wolf's fell gripe. Meanwhile the comrades of him that conveyed her ſecured his retreat, by placing themſelves in a firm band before the opening; and, diſputing for a while the narrow paſs with a deſperate valour, prevented his being purſued. It was but for a few moments they encountered their opponents hand to hand: they ſoon found themſelves unequal to contend againſt ſuch foes, the fury of whoſe attacks, and the uncommon vigour with which they were puſhed, intimidated and quickly forced them to give back.

At the firſt exchange of blows, Rudolpho aimed a ſtroke at one, which ſtriking on his ſword, that was interpoſed to defend the head, ſplintered it to pieces, and with the violence of the blow, ſtretched him ſenſeleſs upon the earth. Had it not been for a well-tempered headpiece he wore, it muſt have ſevered his head: however, he recovered his feet, and fled, with his comrades, that ran from the blood-dyed ſwords of the furious Rudolpho and his brave ſecond, the count Verucci.

As they ſpeeded forwards, finding their purſuers hard at their heels turned; and, interchanging a blow or two, continued their route with encreaſed precipitation, eagerly followed by the victors, who in the darkneſs that now reigned unbroken by the leaſt ray of light, (for the torch that before yielded them its glaring blaze had been trodden out in the confuſion of the fight) at a few ſteps ſtumbled againſt the ruggedſides of this gloomy and narrow vault, in which the only guide they had was the retiring ſteps of thoſe they had fought with.

The count, the moment he found them retreat, fearing leſt they ſhould eſcape him in the darkneſs, bade one of his men ſound the bugle, for the others that waited behind with the torches to join him. Directly after a loud ſhrill whiſtle ſtartled their hearing, and the foot-ſteps, which they endeavoured to follow the ſound of entirely ceaſing, all remained in gloomy ſilence. Impatient even of a moment's delay, the count bade his man ſound again, and the echoes of the place anſwered to the loud blaſt in long-breathed notes. As the winding ſound gradually died away in hollow peals along the vault, the tread of feet was heard advancing, and a ſtrong light ſtruck down the cavern. It was the count's men. The voices of the combatants, the ſcreams of Juliet, and the claſh of arms, had reached their ears; but they heſitated for the ſignal to proceed. It came: they then haſtened forwards, and now rejoined their maſter.

'Follow, good knaves, and ſpeedily,' ſaid the count, advancing a few paces. 'This way, if mine ear deceived me not, the whiſtle came. This is the place, I gueſs, whence it aroſe. But, ſoft! where's the ſignor?' he continued, looking around. 'Is he not here? Beſhrew me, but I thought even now he ſtood before me! What ho, ſignor Rudolpho, what ho! In the name of God, where

can he be? and wherefore did he quit me? Sure ſome accident has croſſed the youth, elſe would he not have anſwered my call?'

As he ſpoke, he found himſelf at the cave's mouth, among the brambles and low thickets that were entwined together before it. Puſhing through them, he entered, cloſe followed by his men, a dale deep-boſomed in high and inacceſſible rocks that environed it on every ſide. The firſt object that preſented itſelf to their view was a narrow defile, on either ſide of which there roſe ſteep and rugged rocks. Leaving part of his men to guard the cavern's entrance, leſt thoſe they ſought ſhould eſcape that way, the count with the others paſſed, without an inſtant's pauſe, towards the defile. As they trod among the rude burs and lowly thiſtles that ſpread luxuriantly around the trees' broad bark, or ſprouted among the cluſters of heath and bramble which grew upon the dale's open, rugged, and unequal ſurface, they made the neighbouring rocks re-echo to their voices in calling on Rudolpho's name; but ſtill their repeated ſhouts remained unanſwered.

'As I do live and breathe,' cried the count, 'this is marvellous ſtrange. What can have come of this youth, to vaniſh thus wonderfully, and none knows whither or how he went? By my ſoul's hope, I cannot chuſe but marvel. However, if he but lodge within theſe limits, it ſhall go hard indeed an' I find him not ere the newly-riſen ſun hath reached its meridian.'

They now entered the defile, and, paſſing along its narrow winding path, between rocks that nearly touched over their heads, they ſuddenly entered among ſome large and ſpreading trees. Haſtily running forward, they perceived that they ſtood on the ſelf-ſame ſpot where an hour before thoſe they chaſed had ſo ſuddenly vaniſhed. That which then appeared myſterious was now plain. The count was ſatisfied, at one view of the place, of which way they, when firſt purſued, had eſcaped his vigilance: the defile, he doubted not, had then been their road. The ſituation of it was ſuch, and ſo well hidden from obſervation, that, to the eye which never explored its intricacy, it was inviſible. The confuſed heap of rocks, in the midſt of which the defile lay, and the thick tangled trees that ſtood about the ſpot, ſo deceived the ſight, that it could ſhroud thoſe that might ſhelter in it from all ſearch.

(To be continued.)

The Golden Mirror: or, the Kings of Scheſchian. [*From the German of M. Wieland.*] *(Continued from page 232.)*

ON the following evening, the young Mirza reminded the ſultan that Daniſchmende was ſtill indebted to them the application of his hiſtory.

'You are very right, Mirza,' ſaid Shah Gebal; 'he was to deliver his opinion on ſome ſubject, and inſtead of that told us a tale, or a hiſtory which is much the ſame with a tale. How was that, doctor?'

'Sire, we were talking of certain political regulations which were neceſſary to prevent the luxury introduced into Scheſchian by the ſultana Lili from having prejudicial effects. I requeſted permiſſion to relate the hiſtory of the emir.———'

'Right; and I think I perceived your meaning: you deſcribed a ſmall nation of four or five hundred families, who (thanks to the laws and morals of the ſage Pſammis that lulled me ſo quietly to ſleep) lived merrily, ate and drank of the beſt, were ſung to ſleep every night by beautiful maidens, and ſtill remained the moſt innocent and happy people in the world. All this is very fine, no doubt, but you never can have meant

to ſay that the laws of the wiſe Pſammis can be of any utility to a nation conſiſting of ſome millions of families.'

'I thank your majeſty moſt humbly for the juſtice you are pleaſed to do my judgment,' replied Daniſchmende; 'the hiſtory of the emir and the children of nature, in fact, only proves that it is a very different thing to render happy a ſmall people, ſeparated from the reſt of the world, and a large nation having connections with twenty others. Happineſs, indeed, in the latter, as well as in the former, is the reſult of a life according to nature. But the difference in the total ſum of good and evil will proportionally be the greater, the farther a people removes from nature, and the leſs poſſible will it be for them to remedy evils by the mere laws of nature. Neither Pſammis, nor Confucius, nor all the twelve imans who were the immediate ſucceſſors of our prophet, could have invented a code of laws by which all the ſubjects of a great ſtate could live as independently, quietly, innocently, and happily, as theſe children of nature. The reaſons are obvious. The concurrence of particular circumſtances, which are the neceſſary conditions of the happineſs of the latter, cannot be expected to take place in a great nation. In ſuch a ſtate abſolute freedom and general ſecurity are incompatible, and equality produces numberleſs colliſions and diſputes which can only be terminated by the right of the ſtrongeſt. The more powerful will ſubdue the weak, the crafty the ſimple, and equality is at an end. In like manner it is impoſſible that a great nation can enjoy the advantages of the arts which embelliſh life and render it more agreeable, without at the ſame time experiencing the evils occaſioned by their abuſe. A very ſmall people may be reſtrained by ſentiment and morals within the bounds of moderation and mediocrity which conſtitute their happineſs. But in a great nation paſſions are neceſſary to produce that ſtrong and inceſſant motion which is requiſite to its political life. All that the wiſeſt lawgiver can do is to provide againſt thoſe evils, which the exceſs or irregularity of these paſſions may bring upon the whole nation: individual members must be left to become the victims of their own folly; that is their affair; the legiſlator cannot prevent it; for ſuch a prevention could only be effected by means that would produce greater evils than thoſe he endeavoured to remedy. From theſe conſiderations, I conſider the idea of a political regulation which ſhall render luxury entirely harmleſs in a great nation as not leſs a chimera than the project of the philoſopher Fanfaraſchin, who, about a hundred years ago, wrote a large work in twenty quarto volumes to ſhow in what manner all mankind might be rendered wiſe and virtuous; a project of which the idea is flattering, the attempting laudable, but the execution impoſſible; and which, contrary to the intention of the good Fanfaraſchin, had ſome bad conſequences which he never appeared to foreſee, and which were ſo much the more injurious as it was a long time before any one remarked from what ſource they flowed.'

'Give an inſtance,' ſaid Shah Gebal.

'One is, that, among five hundred young men formed after his method, at leaſt a hundred and fifty were cunning deſigning knaves, who were perfect maſters in the art of concealing their paſſions, or evil propenſities, in ſpecious maſks; and impoſing on the ſimple by loud profeſſions of virtue and religion: in a word, under the ſemblance of a right morality, they prevented more good and practiſed more evil than they ever could have done had they continued themſelves to the guidance of nature

and circumſtances. Add to this, that, among the ſaid five hundred, there were not leſs than three hundred, who like dogs and monkies, aptly performed all the tricks they had been taught, repeated what they had learned, but never drew any thing from their own reaſon or judgment, doubted of nothing that had been told them; but in every thing were the ſervile copyiſts of their teacher Fanfaraſchin, which I will be bold to aver was not the intention of nature; for ſhe would have every man act in his own character. One Fanfaraſchin was enough, and three hundred imitators of him, moſt of them very wretched ones, were unneceſſary. Beſides—'

'I am ſatisfied,' ſaid Shah Gebal, interrupting him.—'When did this Fanfaraſchin live?

'In the reign of Shah Dolka, your majeſty's anceſtor, of glorious memory.'

'La faridondaine, la faridondon,' ſaid the ſultan, half ſinging. 'But we are loſing the connection. What was it you were intending to ſay had you not been led into a digreſſion on the ſubject of the wife Fanfaraſchin?'

'That though it is impoſſible to prevent luxury from being the cauſe of ſome evils in a great nation, yet the hiſtory of the emir and the children of nature furniſhes us with two fundamental maxims, by the obſervance of which the beauteous Lili might have guarded againſt, at leaſt, the greater part of the miſchiefs which the ill boding old men had pronounced unavoidable. Had that amiable lady aſked my advice, I ſhould have replied as follows.

(To be continued.)

Help for Weak Sight.

PERHAPS the following method of aſſiſting a weak ſight may not be commonly known. It is tranſlated from La Nouvelle Bigarure for February 1754.

'The author of this diſcovery was about ſixty years of age; he had almoſt entirely loſt his ſight, ſeeing nothing but a kind of thick miſt, with little black ſpecks which appeared to float in the air. He knew not any of his friends, he could not even diſtinguiſh a man from a woman, nor could he walk in the ſtreets without being led. Glaſſes were of no uſe to him; the beſt print, ſeen through the beſt ſpectacles, ſeemed to him like a daubed paper. Wearied with this melancholy ſtate, he thought of the following expedient.

'He procured ſome ſpectacles with very large rings, and taking out the glaſſes ſubſtituted in each circle a conic tube of black Spaniſh copper. Looking through the large end of the cone he could read the ſmalleſt print placed at its other extremity. Theſe tubes were of different lengths, and the openings at the end were alſo of different ſizes; the ſmaller the aperture the better could he diſtinguiſh the ſmalleſt letters; the larger the aperture the more words or lines it commanded, and conſequently the leſs occaſion was there for moving the head and the hand in reading. Sometimes he uſed one eye, ſometimes the other, alternately relieving each, for the rays of the two eyes could not unite upon the ſame object when thus ſeparated by two opaque tubes. The thinner theſe tubes, the leſs troubleſome are they. They muſt be totally blackened within ſo as to prevent all ſhining, and they ſhould be made to lengthen or contract, and enlarge or reduce the aperture at pleaſure.

'When he placed convex glaſſes in theſe tubes, the letters indeed appeared larger, but not ſo clear and diſtinct as through the empty tube; he alſo found the tubes more convenient when not fixed in the ſpectacle-rings; for when they hung looſely they could be raiſed or lowered with the hand, and one or both might be uſed as occaſion required..

T. Y.

On Witchcraft, Fairies, &c.

THE times are paſt, in which a perſon might have been liable to periſh in the flames, for not worſhipping God according to the cuſtom of the country; or for worſhipping the devil, and for a ſuſpected participation in his conſpiracy againſt the peace and welfare of mankind. But, the hiſtory of the intercourſe, fancied or real, between men and evil ſpirits, ſtill remains one of the moſt curious and the moſt obſcure ſubjects of human inveſtigation. It is horrible to reflect, how many poor wretches were, in the courſe of the laſt century, ſacrificed, in both Scotland and England, by puritanical zeal, to the ſuſpicion of witchcraft! it is inexpreſſibly painful to think how many murders have received a fancied ſanction from the ſcripture ſtory of the witch of Endor!

I have ſometimes been half inclined to think that I had diſcovered the origin of the popular notions concerning witches, wizards, and fairies.

Concerning witches and wizards, almoſt all the vulgar opinions and tales prevalent among chriſtians, have, doubtleſs, originated from hints thrown out in the holy ſcriptures. What was accounted witchcraft among the ancient Iſraelites, ſeems to have been, a remnant of the myſteries of ſome ſuperſtition which had been anciently prevalent in the land, or had been recently introduced into it, but which was proſcribed by the laws of the ſtate, and was cheriſhed only in ſecret, and under ſtrong fears of detection and puniſhment. It does not certainly appear, that any people ever ſet themſelves, knowingly, and directly, to cultivate the good graces of the devil, as ſuch, in contempt of the favour of a better and more powerful divinity. But, it was ſufficiently natural to repreſent, as the worſhip of the devil, any ſecret worſhip of Gods, not acknowledged by the ſtate nor generally known in the country. Theſe ideas, having been once conceived concerning ſuch ſecret worſhip, could hardly fail to maintain and progagate themſelves, nay, even to give, at length, a new tone to the ſpirit of that worſhip which was the ſubject of them. One thing that conſiderably diſtinguiſhes conjuration and witchcraft from other practices and forms of ſuperſtition is, that the agents in them have pretended to have, by one means or another, attained to a commanding irreſiſtible authority over the powers to whom they were wont to addreſs themſelves. This authority is ſuppoſed to have been attained, by compact, ſtipulating reciprocal conditions: by the interpoſitions of ſome ſuperior divinity, conferring a ſway over the meaner demons; or by the offering of ſome ſacrifices, ſo irreſiſtibly grateful to the appetites of the beings whoſe ſervices are wanted, that they are abſolutely unable to refuſe their preſence and aid. It were eaſy to trace theſe fancies to their origin in the ſentiments of nature. Conjuration and witchcraft were known alſo to the Greeks and Romans. Pontus and Theſſaly were the regions from which theſe nations derived their rites of conjuration. The ſyſtem of witchcraft, which has been received among chriſtians, exhibits a ſort of medley of that of the Jews, with that of the Greeks and Romans. It has been, no doubt, in the lapſe of ſo many centuries, variegated and improved by the differing manners of different ages, and by a genius and induſtry of the long ſucceſſion of perſons who have fancied themſelves witches or wizards. Witchcraft ſeems likely to be very ſoon reduced into the ſituation of thoſe loſt arts of which the genius of a Pancirolo or a Dutens is required to recognize the very exiſtence. I fear for poor Satan,

if he ceaſe to roam the earth, and to deal with old women, men may ſoon preſume to deny him any being at all.

Fairies are, in the conception of our ruſtics, being of a very various character. Sometimes they are little tiny forms; light, airy, gay, and clad in green; who ride nimbly through the air, or dance in feſtive ſport, on earth; and who, though they may occaſionally exerciſe little teizing pranks upon mankind, yet regard them with no ſerious malignity; and by their kindneſſes to the deſerving, more than compenſate the little ills they do to the ſluttiſh, the idle, and the undeſerving. In other caſes, they are conſidered as malicious ſprites, who owe a human being, as a ſeptennary victim, to the devil, and who therefore occaſionally carry infants away, to be devoted to this fate. At times, too, they are repreſented, as having power to guide the winds, to ſwell the billows of the ocean, to darken the earth with clouds, to launch the lightnings, and to excite the thunders' loudeſt roar. Often are they ſaid to inveigle mankind into compacts, ſuch as prove in the end fatally ruinous to the everlaſting welfare of the unhappy wretches who are thus enticed into their ſnares.

Now theſe beings, to whom ſuch various powers and ſo many incongruous attributes have been vulgarly aſcribed, appear to me to be the genuine repreſentatives of a mingled and very numerous hoſt of the divinities of ancient polytheiſm, and even of the ſaints of the dark ages of chriſtianity. The ſpirits of Oſſian, inhabiting the airy halls of the clouds; the deities worſhipped by Druidiſm; the rural divinities of the Greeks and Romans; with ſome part of the powers of the old Scandinavian mythology; are aſſuredly aſſociated in one confuſed aſſemblage, in the common notions of our Britiſh ruſtics, concerning thoſe beings which they call fairies: I ſuſpect the ſaints of Popiſh chriſtianity to be mingled in the ſame multitude; for the eve of the feſtival of all the ſaints, is one on which the fairies are believed to ſwarm about in mighty numbers, and to exert themſelves with extraordinary activity: but the fairies, who are thus buſy upon ſuch an occaſion, can ſurely be no other than the ſaints to whom it has been conſecrated. The notion of a human victim to be by thoſe fairies ſacrificed at the end of every ſeven years to the devil, has, in all probability, had its origin in the myſterious horrors of thoſe rites of the Druidical and the Scandinavian worſhip, in which human victims were ſacrificed, to avert the wrath of gloomy, malevolent divinities. It may be, that the Druids were accuſtomed to ſteal away infants for thoſe horrid and barbarous rites, ſomewhat in the manner in which they have been ſaid to be ſtolen away by the fairies.

As to the ideas entertained by the ſimple vulgar among us, concerning wraiths ſometimes ſeen immediately before the death of the perſons whom they repreſent; and concerning ghoſts ſeen after the death of ſuch perſons; theſe ſeem to be almoſt entirely of Jewiſh and of Popiſh origin. It was a Jewiſh idea, that every human being is always attended by a good and a bad angel; that there is an inceſſant conteſt between theſe rival ſpirits for the maſtery over the conduct of their charge: that, upon occaſions of extraordinary temptation or danger, one or both of theſe guardians, will become viſible, interpoſing in their ward's behalf, or departing for ever from him. This idea, perhaps, in its primary origin, rather Perſian than Jewiſh, was from the Jews communicated to the Chriſtians; among them, has been handed down from age to age, in their traditions, in the bible, and in their other writings. The popular notions concern-

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iug ghoſts, are preciſely thoſe which were taught by the Roman-catholic clergy, during the dark ages. They are thoſe notions which originate in the natural ſentiments of the human heart; modified and accommodated to the abſurd views and intereſted purpoſes of the chriſtian clergy in the times of the gloomieſt ignorance. They retain their influence among our vulgar; becauſe it is very, very long before a thorough change can be effected upon the vulgar creed concerning any ſyſtem of ſubjects.'

The Defamer Puniſhed; a Tale.

WANTON defamation of the character of the innocent evinces the moſt contemptible meanneſs in the diſpoſition of him who is guilty of it; and, in fact, we generally find that whoever is ſufficiently baſe to ſink into ſo wretched a vice, will likewiſe, when detected and threatened with juſtly-merited puniſhment, deſcend to make the moſt degrading and abject ſubmiſſions.

Mr. Henry Random was a young man of diſſipated manners and debauched principles. He lived rioutouſly, at once ſquandering his own property, and that of as many other perſons as were ſufficiently ſimple and ignorant of his character to give him credit. To add to the external appearance of his gentility, he had contrived to obtain a commiſſion, which he diſgraced by the whole of his conduct, until he was at length ſhunned by all his brother officers who knew him. Still, however, he found companions enough to aſſociate with him, and ſuch as miſtook his inſolence for ſpirit, his ribaldry for wit, and the ſlanderous falſehoods with which he entertained them, for a proof of his knowledge of the world.

It chanced one day that this young gentleman of vivacity and gallantry, being in a public coffee-room with ſome of his aſſociates, was amuſing them with various factious anecdotes, not a little injurious to the character of a young lady whoſe name he did not ſcruple to mention. His ſly hints and innuendos were received with great applauſe by the company with him, and the riotous laugh circulated with the glaſs; till, at length, encouraged by his ſucceſs, he proceeded to the moſt poſitive and baſe ſlanders.

All this exquiſite and high-flavoured merriment was, however, ſuddenly interrupted by an elderly gentleman, likewiſe an officer, who unexpectedly came out of an adjoining box, where he had ſat unobſerved during the whole of this entertaining and inſtructive converſation, and who, approaching our hero, accoſted him in the following words—

'It is not merely becauſe the young lady whoſe name you have mentioned, and whoſe reputation you have ſo wantonly and ſhamefully traduced, is placed under my guardianſhip, nor is it merely becauſe ſhe is moſt dear to me from the eſteem I bore to her father, my deceaſed friend, that I riſe up to aver that all you have ſaid of her is a mean and flanderous *lie*; but it is from the knowledge I have of her character, and from a certainty that it is impoſſible that many of the circumſtances you have related ſhould be true, that I declare that all you have ſaid is a moſt baſe and infamous *lie*; and I muſt add that, had your ſtory been true, it would only have proved your own character to be contemptible; but as it is falſe, it proves you a *ſcoundrel*.'

The words *lie* and *ſcoundrel* act like the electric ſhock on all men of honour; and our young gentleman of honour appeared to feel it very ſenſibly, as he immediately talked of his ſword, and inſinuated a challenge.

'Young man,' ſaid the officer, 'though I am far from thinking ſo, a kind of deciſion very ſatisfactory with reſpect to truth or falſehood

right or wrong; yet as I think there muſt be ſomething very mean and daſtardly in the man who can utter ſuch infamous falſehoods, and that his own conſcience alone may diſarm him, and as I ſhall be ſupported by the conſciouſneſs that I defend virtue and innocence, and animated by my indignation againſt vice and calumny, I am willing to appeal immediately to our ſwords. We will, if you pleaſe, go out into a ſmall incloſure there is behind the houſe, and try our ſkill and courage without further delay.

Though Mr. Random was by no means a hero, he found himſelf now in ſuch a ſituation that he could not avoid complying with this propoſal, in the preſence of the company of which he had been the captain, without forfeiting every pretence to honour in future. He likewiſe flattered himſelf that he had much the advantage of his antagoniſt in point of youth and agility, and might, therefore, perhaps obtain an eaſy victory. He therefore accepted the offer, and they went out together. But, unfortunately, the very firſt thruſt which the youthful warrior made was put by with infinite eaſe by the experienced veteran, who immediately cloſhed in on his adverſary, and, having gotten him in his power, was about to bid him aſk his life; but before he could utter a word he beheld him on his knees before him, with uplift hands moſt piteouſly crying for mercy; and eagerly declaring that every word he had uttered, with reſpect to the young lady, was totally falſe; offering, at the ſame time, to make any recompenſe, or ſubmit to any penance, which might be demanded. Mr. Holford (ſuch was the officer's name) cauſed him to remain in the poſture in which he was, till his companions from the coffee-room had gathered round; when he thus addreſſed the vanquiſhed ſuppliant and them.

'I can aſk no more than a formal acknowledgment that all the ſlanders you have uttered are falſe: this you have made, and I am ſatisfied. As for you, gentlemen,—if gentlemen you be—let me remind you that your companion, whatever, in his preſent poſture, he may appear in your eyes, is not now ſo much diſgraced as he before diſgraced himſelf; for the man who confeſſes and offers to make reparation for his crime, under whatever circumſtances of humiliation and debaſement he may do it, is at leaſt ſomewhat more deſerving reſpect than he could be while in the actual perpetration of that crime, however he might receive the honour and applauſe of the ignorant or the vicious.'

Britiſh Theatre, April 2, 1799.

THE OLD CLOATHS MAN, a muſical entertainment, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Mr. Morgan	Mr. Emery.
Dewberry	Mr. Munden.
Frank Dewberry	Mr. Incledon.
Mr. Florid	Mr. Knight.
Mr. Meton	Mr. Waddy.
Mrs. Morgan	Mrs. Mattocks.
Clara Morgan	Mrs. Atkins.
Phebe	Mrs. Chapman.

The plot, if it deſerves the name, is no more than this: The ſon of an Old Cloaths Man obtains the daughter of an impoveriſhed merchant, who had diſdained his alliance in proſperity. The pride of wealth was not ill deſcribed; but the incidents were not managed with any dexterity. It therefore met with but a cool reception, and was ſoon laid aſide. The muſic by Atwood deſerved praiſe.

6. FUN AND FROLIC; OR, THE SAILORS' REVELS; a muſical interlude, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for the benefit of

Mr. Incledon. This piece is merely the vehicle for introducing a few ſea ſongs, and therefore may be diſmiſſed without further notice.

8. THE BIRTH DAY, a comedy of three acts, from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Philip Bertram, Lewis Bertram	Twins	Mr. Murray. Mr. Munden.
Harry, Son to the latter,		Mr. H. Johnſton.
Junk		Mr. Fawcett.
Circuit		Mr. Waddy.
Emma, daughter to Philip Bertram		Mrs. Pope.
Mrs. Moral		Mrs. Davenport.
Anna		Mrs. Whitmore.

The Fable, which is at once ſimple and intereſting, hinges on the rupture between the two brothers, in conſequence of a law-ſuit reſpecting a garden, to which both of them lay claim, purſuant to the will of their deceaſed mother. This law-ſuit, through the chicanery of Circuit, and the artful contrivances of the old houſekeeper Mrs. Moral, who foments the quarrels, keeps the two brothers in a ſtate of open warfare for fifteen years, till both parties are heartily ſick of the buſineſs, though reluctant to make any amicable overtures. Philip, whoſe circumſtances are very much reduced, is relieved from his pecuniary embarraſſments by Harry, the ſon of Lewis, who has eloped from his father, is paſſionately enamoured of his beautiful couſin Emma, and who, without diſcovering himſelf, prevails upon the two brothers to have done with law, and to ſettle their diſpute by arbitration. This relief Philip is told proceeds from his brother Lewis, and this being the anniverſary of their birth-day (the brothers being twins) Emma waits upon her uncle to congratulate him. After encountering much oppoſition from Mrs. Moral, who ſeeks to enrich herſelf by perpetuating the diſcord between the two families, ſhe is introduced to her uncle through the friendly offices of Junk, ſervant to Lewis. The latter gentleman, an old blunt English captain, relents at the ſight of his niece; and having afterwards an opportunity of convincing himſelf of the perfidy of his houſekeeper, in whoſe favour he had made a will, gradually prevailed upon to ſeek a reconciliation with his brother, which is happily brought about, and the piece terminates with the union of Emma and Harry.

This piece was well received, and deſerved to be ſo. The incidents are well managed, natural, and judicious; the ſentiments chaſte and inſtructive; and the diction not wanting in purity. The tranſition from the humorous to the comic, though in ſome inſtances ſudden, yet well ſtill marked with conſiſtency. The morality of the piece is highly to be commended: it is not debaſed by the frivolous but dangerous doctrines of modern philoſophy. The characters if not original, are ſtill ſpirited and correct. The fable cannot be ſaid to be judiciouſly conſtructed, as it was eaſy, before the end of the firſt act, to diſcover the cataſtrophe. The acting was much to be praiſed: Munden and Fawcett, with Mr. Pope and Mrs. Davenport, were every thing the public could deſire.

It is ſaid this piece was tranſlated by a merchant in the city, who was favoured by the author, during his reſidence in Vienna, with the manuſcript of the original drama, called Fraternal Enmity, which was performed with univerſal applauſe in the capital. It has ſince received ſome alterations from the pen of the yo-

Dibdin, who has adapted it to the English ſtage.

The Prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Henry Johnſton.

The Epilogue alſo was ſpoken by Mrs. Pope.

On the ſame evening, THE TWINS; or, IS IT HE, OR HIS BROTHER? a farce, by Mr. Lewis, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mr. Banniſter, jun. The Characters as follow:

Captain Melville Ezekiah Falklan Twins	Mr. Banniſter, jun.
Catitat	Mr. Dowton.
Puckram	Mr. Wewitzer.
Sparkle	Mr. Wathen
Simon Sly	Mr. R. Palmer.
Tobias	Mr. Suett.
Bailiff	Mr. Maddox.
Mrs. Tabitha	Mrs. Walcot.
Charlotte Belmour	Miſs De Camp.
Lucy	Miſs Mellon.

The plot of The Twins is to obtain the hand of Charlotte Belmour for captain Melville; to accompliſh which, it is found neceſſary for the captain to perſonate a Quaker from New York, and by that means at the ſame time to get out of the hands of Mrs. Tabitha a contract for ten thouſand pounds, which ſhe is willing to cancel on no other terms than marrying her. The lovers, however, by the exertions of the captain in his twin character, are ſucceſsful. Broad humour characterizes this performance, which is well calculated to excite the riſible faculties. It is whimſical and pleaſant, and may probably be eſtabliſhed on the theatre, in which caſe it will admit ſome curtailments.

12. THE COUNT OF BURGUNDY, a play, by Kotzebue, tranſlated by Miſs Plumptre, and adapted to the ſtage by Mr. Pope, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden for the gentleman's benefit. The principal characters by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munden, Mr. Hall, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thompſon, Mr. Claremont, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Pope, Miſs Chapman, and Mrs. Davenport. Though the alterations made in this piece were generally for the better, yet the pruning knife ſhould have been ſtill further employed. Some paſſages were thought too ludicrouſly familiar, and others too pompouſly trifling. The plot was on the worn-out ſubject of a child preſerved from deſtruction, and brought up unconſcious of his rank, and without any knowledge of his real parents. The performance on the whole was creditable to the performers.

Afterwards, Mrs. Abington appeared for the firſt time this ſeaſon in Lady Racket, in Three Weeks after Marriage, with her accuſtomed excellence.

15. A young lady, whoſe name is ſaid to be Dixon, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Drury Lane, in the part of Beda, in Blue Beard, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. Of her talents, it is difficult to determine, as they ſeemed to be depreſſed by timidity. Her figure is elegant, and her face handſome. The dialogue ſhe gave with eaſe and ſpirit, when ſhe recovered her powers. Her voice is well toned, but not ſufficiently ſtrong at preſent; but on the whole, her performance ſhewed that with more experience ſhe will do credit to Mrs. Crouch, who ſuperintends her muſical education.

16. SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN, a muſical farce, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Munden. The principal characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Knight, Mr. Johnſtone, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. Atkins. This piece was not without merit, but is not calculated for duration.

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19. THE PRINCESS OF GEORGIA, a grand operatical romance in two acts, by the Margravine of Anſpach, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. The principal characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. H. Johnſton, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Clarke, Miſs Waters, Mrs. Chapman, Miſs Sims, and Mrs. H. Johnſton. This piece, we underſtand, had been repreſented at the private theatre in Brandenburgh Houſe; and, as it probably will not obtain an eſtabliſhment at Covent Garden, will not add to the literary character of the authoreſs.

Intereſting Account of Marſhal Count Suwarrow, the Ruſſian Warrior.

AT the age of ſixty-five years, of a body very thin, and a conſtitution in appearance very feeble, he is nevertheleſs full of ſtrength and activity, inſenſible to the inclemency of ſeaſons, the variety of climates, and the fatigues of the rude occupation of war. For all theſe phyſical advantages, he is indebted to his ſtrictly ſober mode of living, and the extreme ſimplicity of his manners. In the country, the plaineſt cottage ſerves him, inſtead of a palace, and his bed is a bundle of ſtraw. The moſt common aliments, without much cookery, are his conſtant diet.

Born of a diſtinguiſhed family, and in the boſom of enjoyment, it is from moral principle, and to fit himſelf for the military profeſſion, that he has habituated himſelf to that auſterity of manners, which belong to Spartaciſm, and that he has early baniſhed from him all enjoyments, all luxury, and every kind of pleaſure. Brought up amidſt the din of arms, having paſſed his whole life in the midſt of battles, endowed with an ardent ſoul, a juſt mind, an enterpriſing character, a generous heart, an elevated genius, equally inacceſſible to favour and to fear, he is firm in the tion which he once takes, oft vincing himſelf that it is th In entering upon the career of he cultivated his military talents by a profound ſtudy, rious meditation on the campa the greateſt warriors, ancie modern. No man retains ſo recollection of thoſe famous ſtructive events which have the different theatres of war. philoſophical than the greater warriors, he has felt the diſa which *automaton*, and con unimpaſſioned troops, muſt ence, when oppoſed to ſuch animated by great ſentiments, alted imaginations, and by proper to excite their ardour intereſt of general and indi der. This it was which him ſo much againſt the tactics; and thus he does not himſelf to thoſe exerciſes only give activity to troops, but himſelf particularly on the ſpirit army. For this purpoſe he himſelf of all the means and ces which his genius can ſuppl knowledge of the characters viduals, their opinions, their their cuſtoms, &c. Of this the lowing is a ſtriking example.

Catharine II. appointed him command of the 60,000 men ſhe was ſending to the ſupport emperor upon the *Rhine*, who project was defeated by the the princeſs. The marſhal diately aſſembled round his quarters the troops deſtined for expedition. The different reg paſſed ſucceſſively in parade day. He read to the ſoldiers little inſtructions drawn up by ſelf, in a clear ſimple ſtyle, the minds of the Ruſſian ſo and the object of the project dition. They turned upon the of a ſoldier, and thoſe things as a warrior, it was indiſpen

him to know. He there introduced facts, anecdotes, and maxims, well ſelected, and dexterouſly calculated to inſpire them with the utmoſt horror for the atrocious principles of the French revolutioniſts, and an extreme ardor to fight againſt them. He never let ſlip an opportunity of inculcating thoſe ſentiments. When he exerciſed theſe troops, either in regiments or corps, it was the French Republicans they were taught they had to face; they were the objects of all their attacks, all their manœuvres, and againſt whom all their ſhots were to be aimed, and all their bayonets pointed. All this produced ſo great an effect on the army, that the very name of *French Republican* became, as it were, mechanically, the ſignal for battle.

Convinced of the truth of that celebrated maxim—'PRINCIPES *pro victoriâ pugnant, comites pro* PRINCIPE'—'PRINCES fight for glory, and ſoldiers for their PRINCE,' he particularly applied himſelf to gaining the affection of the troops, in which he perfectly ſucceeded. He follows his army on horſeback, and if he ſees a ſoldier fatigued, he puts him on his horſe, and marches himſelf on foot. He takes pleaſure in ſometimes eating out of a wooden bowl, and if he finds there a ſupper to his taſte, he manifeſts his ſatisfaction, by giving the ſervant who attends ſome golden pieces, which are divided amongſt the reſt of the cooks, to drink the health of the general. In his familiar converſation with his ſoldiers, the anecdotes, which he relates with ſimplicity, ſerve to animate, to give them a higher opinion of themſelves, and to inſpire them with great confidence in their leaders; and the confidence with which he inſpired them has been one of the cauſes of that brilliant and uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſs with ſignalized his military career. He has been in all the wars in which Ruſſia has been engaged, for theſe forty-five years paſt, and engaged in more battles than any other warrior of the preſent day. In moſt of them he poſſeſſed the chief command, and throughout has never experienced any reverſe of fortune. It would be difficult to find, in the annals of hiſtory, an example of a general who made ſo many aſſaults, carried ſo many ſtrong and well defended places, and gained ſo many battles.

Some ſuperficial people, having marked in Suwarrow a certain originality of character, a ſingularity of manners, much ſimplicity in the forms of diſcourſe, a great reſpect for religion, and for old opinions, cuſtoms, and uſages, have diſputed his rare qualities of military genius, and would attribute his conſtant ſucceſſes to the mere effect of luck:—certainly *conſtant luck* is a think rather marvellous. Of that matter we may judge by the following trait.

Catherine II. weary of ſeeing the prolongation of the late war in Poland, ordered Marſhal Suwarrow to enter that country at the head of 15,000 Ruſſians, ſtationed on the *Dniester*. He no ſooner began his march than he was informed that the king of Pruſſia had quitted the Poliſh territory, with his army, in order to ſuppreſs ſome growing inſurrections in his own ſtates. Thus, reduced to his own troops only, he formed the deſign of accelerating his march, and ſtriking ſome ſudden blow before the enemy could know the number of Ruſſians, or the latter be acquainted with the obſtacles they had to ſurmount.—What appears incredible, but is nevertheleſs as true, he made his army traverſe a ſpace of more than 400 Engliſh miles in ten days, arrived under the walls of *Warſaw*, quickly reconnoitered the poſitions of the enemy, inſtantly formed his plan of attack, diſtributed his orders, and,

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in a few moments, the fate of Warſaw was decided, the war terminated, &c. &c.

To this inſtance we might add that of his having, with a handful of men, beaten, and entirely routed, the numerous army commanded by prince Oginſky, at the time of the firſt confederacy, and that of his having completely defeated, with 10,000 men, the army of the grand Vizier; what gained him the great reputation he enjoys amongſt the Auſtrian troops, and an infinity of other actions, more or leſs remarkable, is due to his genius and talents, which vulgar obſervers are pleaſed to put to the account of chance.

The count de Suwarrow paſſes for a ſuperſtitious man: 1ſt, beceauſe he poſſeſſes much piety. 2ndly, becauſe he avails himſelf of all thoſe events to which the vulgar attach ſome preternatural ideas, in order to excite confidence in the ſoldiers. A wolf, or other animal, which might cauſe a ſenſation in his army, by croſſing it—a tree blown down, or ſtruck with lightning, in ſight of his troops—any extraordinary appearance in the air, or in the heavens, which might give uneaſineſs to his troops, are ſo many circumſtances which he ſeizes, with promptitude and addreſs, for the purpoſe of drawing ſome favourable augury. This pretended ſuperſtition is one of the characteriſtics of great men.—It was that of William the conqueror, who, ſlipping down on his firſt landing in England, immediately ſubſtituted confidence for terror, and with the circumſtance inſpired his army, by exclaiming, 'It is to the poſſeſſion of this land that I now embrace and claſp it with both my arms.'

To the above account, we may add the following anecdotes of Suwarrow, tranſmitted to us by a correſpondent, who ſtates that they were communicated to him by a diſtinguiſhed officer in the Ruſſian ſe[rvice], who had ſerved under Suwarrow.

'Suwarrow is a very early [riſer]. In the field he uſually dines at [ſeven] o'clock in the morning, and [con]tents himſelf with the coarſeſt [food], very little differing from that of the common ſoldiers, with whom he frequently drinks, and is, on that account, much beloved by them. His dreſs is of the plaineſt; and he made his public entry in Warſaw, after that place had ſurrendered, not in a triumphal chariot, like the conquerors of old, but upon a ſhabby Coſſack horſe. His antipathy to looking-glaſſes is ſo great, that, whenever he enters an apartment where ſuch an unlucky piece of furniture chances to be, he turns away from it, and hides his face.

'Dining one day, ſome time after the conqueſt of Poland, in company with ſome Pruſſian officers, one of them, who had been extolling their exploits for a long while, at laſt addreſſed himſelf to Suwarrow emphatically thus: 'Does your excellency remember the grand manœuvre which made on ſuch an occaſion, how we diſtributed our troops?'—and then proceeded to explain the whole to him at great length. Suwarrow, who is by no means partial to the Pruſſians, tired of hearing all this pompous ſtuff, replied haſtily—'Yes, I remember it exceedingly well, it was that affair of *the wind-mills!*' Upon which, riſing from his ſeat, he drank the king of Pruſſia's health, and withdrew.

'Having once occaſion for a barber, he ſent for one. Dicky Goff ſoon made his appearance, and was preparing to perform the operation when Suwarrow, drawing up his noſe, complained of an offenſive ſmell, which, attributing to the barber's coat, he ordered him to pull off. Dicky obeyed, and began to lather him. Suwarrow, however,

still complaining, he was obliged to quit likewise his waistcoat; but this not yet satisfying the general, his shirt followed next, to all which he very patiently submitted. But now the barber had his turn:—'Methinks,' said he, to Suwarrow, 'the smell your excellency was complaining of, is not yet removed; I fancy as I have no longer any cloaths upon my back, it must be your excellency's coat.'—'Very likely,' said Suwarrow, and immediately pulled it off.

Our barber, determined to have his revenge, went on in the same strain till the general's back was as bare as his own. But he did not rest here, for having well lathered his face, he maliciously cut it several times, till Suwarrow, quite exasperated, and forgetting the situation he was in, pursued the poor barber out of his tent, and presented himself thus to his whole army. The laugh it excited soon caused him to make a precipitate retreat, leaving Dicky to make his escape.

Proceedings at large of the National Institute of France, on the 4th of January, 1799, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Physical Sciences, read at the last quarterly sitting, by Citizen* LASSUS, *Secretary.*

AMONG the different objects which during the last three months have occupied the class of physical sciences, two new genera of plants have been presented by citizen L'HERITIER. The first, discovered at Madagascar, by citizen BRUGUIERE, an associate member of the institute, is to assume the name of *Bruguiera*. Grateful science will be anxious to consecrate to the memory of this learned naturalist, whom death has just taken from us, the plant which was the first fruit of his labours in the voyage round the world which he undertook with Kerguelen.

The second genus, discovered at the isle of France by the same author, belongs to the family of the Orchis. As it is a plant parasitical to the trunks of trees, citizen L'Heretier proposes, for this reason, to name it the *Rhizodendrum*.

There is a tree, originally of North America, the young branches of which are covered during vegetation, with a viscous humour, which, if touched ever so slightly, sticks strongly to the fingers and blackens them. Citizen VAUQUELIN considers it as a principle different from all hitherto known in the vegetable kingdom, but which, nevertheless, approaches nearer to resin than to any other substance. The production of this species of glue, has caused the name of *Robinia viscosa* to be given to the tree here treated of, to distinguish it from another robinia or false acacia, to which it bears the strongest affinity. Citizens CELS and VENTENAT have shewn, that this tree belongs to a genus which has been described by the citizens JUSSIEU and LAMARGK. It is to citizen MICHAUT, associate member of the institute, that we owe this new acquisition, still more important perhaps than that of the false acacia, which is at this day multiplied so advantageously.

The difficulty of collecting the varied productions of different climates, has been considered, with reason, as one of the greatest obstacles to the study and progress of natural history. This difficulty exists no longer with regard to the plants which grow in the states of Tunis and Algiers. The public now possesses a *complete Flora of Mount Atlas*, a work long desired by botanists; and it is to citizen DESFONTAINES that that the obligation is solely due.

Citizen BROUSSONET, whom the love of the sciences has conducted into

into the ſame part of Africa, has inveſtigated the particular proceſſes employed at Fez and at Tetuan, in the preparations of goats' ſkins, with which Morocco leather of different colours is made. He has laid down the moſt preciſe inſtructions on this ſubject, and has deſignated the plants which are made uſe of in Barbary for thoſe kinds of preparations.

Induſtry, which is able to convert every thing to ſome advantage, and which for that reaſon ought to loſe nothing, makes uſe of old ropes and fiſhermen's nets to make tow, which ſerves afterwards to fabricate paper of different thickneſs and quality. Citizen TEISSIER has ſhewn how uſeful it would be, to encourage in our maritime departments, the manufacture of that very thick paper which ſerves for the careening of veſſels, by always turning to profit the tow made of old cordage, which is moreever uſed for calking ſhips.

The ſame author has obſerved a pretty ſingular fact, the cauſe of which is not as yet known. He has obſerved in many places, milk newly drawn, and of fine white colour, become blue in the ſpace of two or three days, even after having undergone the operation of boiling. This phenomenon does not appear to depend either upon the age or the health of the cows, nor the ſtate of the dairies, nor of the veſſels into which the milk is put, nor from any defect of care or cleanlineſs. All the milk and its produce, although blue, is good, and may be uſed without any inconvenience. Perhaps ſome plants of the nature of wood and indigo, on which ſome cows feed during the ſummer, tinge the milk with this factitious colour. But this is merely a conjucture, and citizen Teiſſier propoſes, in order to diſcover the truth, to make the neceſſary obſervations and experiments, in the places where the phenomenon has been obſerved.

In a memoir on a new claſſification of ſhells, citizen Lamarck has ſhewn the neceſſity of augmenting the number of genera, and of reducing to narrow limits the characters which diſtinguiſh them. He extends this number to a hundred and ſeventeen. Linnæus and the other naturaliſts had only carried it to ſixty. This new claſſification will enable us to refer all the teſtaceous animals we wiſh to inveſtigate, with greater facility to their reſpective genus.

In the numerous family of ſpiders there are ſome which have been ſurnamed miners and maſons, becauſe they have the property of burrowing a ſubterraneous gallery or cavity which they ſhut with a ſort of trap or moveable door. Citizen LATREILLE, an aſſociate member of the inſtitute, has indicated the characters proper to this induſtrious family, and the means of not confounding it with other inſects of the ſame name, but of a different ſpecies.

It is well known, that phoſphoric and many ſaline combinations of the phoſphoric acid, have been found by chemiſts in urine. The citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUENIN, have been enabled to diſcover by ſome new experiments, alumine and phoſphate of magneſia, in this liquid. They have obſerved, that a particular animal matter which characteriſes urine, and which gives it all its properties, very readily formed ammoniac, which cauſed magneſian phoſphate to paſs into the claſs of triple ſalts, renders it much leſs diſſoluble than before, and ſuſceptible of precipitation in cryſtalline *ſtakes* or *needles*. These two chemiſts have examined the different alterations of which this liquid is ſuſceptible, and have given an account of the ſpontaneous change which it undergoes, and ſhewn that the inveſtigation of it, as yet ſcarcely commenced, according to them, one of the objects which ought moſt to fix the attention of phyſicians; as it preſents one of the

important problems for them to resolve, relative to the physical state of the healthy or sick person.

The attention of the class of physical sciences, has been further occupied with some observations of citizen BEAUME on the decomposition of calcareous muriate by lime, and some enquiries into a malady which citizen Portal has exhibited, by specifying the remedies competent to cure it.

NOTICE *of the class of Moral and Political Sciences, by Citizen* LACUEE.

It will create no surprise to learn, that, among the memoirs which have been read in the class of moral and political sciences, during the course of the last three months, there are three which treat on the propereſt means of establishing and propagating liberty. Liberty which was always the divinity of men of letters, ought, under a republican government, to be still more particularly the object of their worship and of their meditations.

Citizen TOULONGEON, convinced that true freedom can only exist where the liberty of the individual is secure from every assault, has been considering the means of protecting individual liberty in a representative government.

The liberty of manifesting our thoughts, that of going and coming, and that of carrying arms, have been ably defended by our fellow member. His observations on these three objects will be always useful to read, in countries which enjoy liberty to preserve it there, and to introduce into those which are deprived of it. The author is further of opinion, that there can be no personal liberty, where the citizen is not at his option, not only to refuse all public functions, excepting those of the soldier and judge, but even to abdicate the right of citizenship; lastly, that to preserve personal liberty, it may be necessary, in certain cases and under a very weighty responsibility, that the individual should even have the right of disobedience.

Our fellow member DESALES, has been investigating the liberty of suffrages; he has expressed his opinion on this subject in a *memoir on the use of secret balloting among a free people*. The author assumes, that the use of a secret balloting implies a previous supposition, that free men would have the weakness to give a vote different from that of their real sentiments; he thinks further, that this form of balloting declares in general, that this mode of expressing our wish, allowing it may be provisorily retained in the political world, ought to be banished from the literary world, and particularly from the national Institute, from that body as free by its essence as it is by its composition.

The purchase and slavery of negroes have been the subject of the meditations of our brother GREGOIRE. After having shewn that the buying and selling of negroes, take their date from an epoch anterior to the discovery of the new world, and coincident with the moment in which slavery was abolished in Europe; after having explained the part which the different nations have taken in the traffick, and shewn what people have appeared the least cruel masters, the author traces minutely the efforts of the friends of the blacks; he analyses their writing: he denounces the English government, whose acts in favour of the negroes appear to him rather the effect of a profound machiavelism, than of the love of humanity; and hastly, attempts to exculpate the friends of the blacks, from the reproach of having carried their attachment to their unfortunate clients so far, as to become the enemies of the white proprietors in the colonies.

In the second part of his work, citizen

citizen Gregoire propoſes to treat of what yet remains to be done by the friends of the blacks to complete their work.

A queſtion of ſocial ſcience, no leſs important than thoſe I have juſt ſpoken of, has attracted the attention of citizen VILLETERQUE. In ſome general conſiderations on the natural affections and maternal power, the author examines whether mothers ſhould not poſſeſs greater power, than what they have been allowed to enjoy to this day. Our fellow member, on the authorities of Locke, Hobbs, and Condorcet, advances that the higher we augment the power of fathers, which he calls a power of inſtitution, without having reſpect to that of mothers, which is a power truly natural, the further we ſtray from that unity of direction neceſſary to analogous means which ſhould lead to the ſame end; and that it is perhaps from this oppoſition not rightly adjuſted that many diſorders riſe in civil aſſociation: citizen VILLETERQUE obſerves further, that it is by uniting the powers of fathers and mothers by equal rights, or the only modifications of which would be relative to differents duties, that we may beſt increaſe the happy influence which theſe two authorities ought to have upon manners.

Citizen BOUCHAUD, who had before communicated to the claſs three memoirs, relative to the magiſtrates of Roman colonies and municipal towns, has read, during the laſt quarter, a fourth on the ſame ſubject; thus, the friends of antiquity have no further information to deſire on that part of the government and laws of antient Rome.

Although the hiſtory of ancient Greece has been written by men celebrated for their genius, or eſteemed for their vaſt and profound erudition, we have on the whole but very inaccurate and incomplete notices relative to the geography of that country, ſo intereſting by the remembrances which it excites, and by the monuments which it contains. Citizen MENTELLE has undertaken to fill up this deficiency, with a view to render the reſearches of travellers who ſhould incline to make Greece the object of their ſtudies, leſs painful, tedious and unprofitable. He has already communicated to the claſs two memoirs on this ſubject. In the firſt, he deſcribes the country of Træzene, and the territories of Epidauris; in the ſecond, he diſcuſſes ſome points of geography peculiar to Argolis.

Whilſt citizen Mentelle was employed in rendering eaſier, the diſcoveries which yet remain for us to make in the ancient times and world, our fellow member BUACHE has been attempting to furniſh us with the means of diſcovering in the immenſe ocean, men and countries new to us. May his work, which will be read in the courſe of this ſitting, reanimate amongſt us the taſte for voyages deſtined to enlarge the ſphere of our knowledge, of our commercial relations, and of our glory. And above all, may the nations whom this work ſhall have aſſiſted us to diſcover, never be convinced by their own experience, that the virtues have made leſs progreſs in Europe, than the ſciences and arts!

Citizens LEGRAND-D'AUSSI and ANQUETIL have been both engaged in reſearches on the laws and manners of the firſt ages of the French monarchy.

The object of citizen LEGRAND being to compare together the Salic code, the code of the Burgundians, and that of the Viſigoths, he traces the hiſtory of each of the codes; analyſes them, examines their defects and their particular merit, their afflictive penalties, and their compoſitions in money for crimes; their laws concerning the ſtate of the Gauls, freemen, ſlaves, and laſtly the com-

ive ſanction which each of them eceived, before capable of being put n execution; a ſanction which for he Viſigoth code was that of the lergy; for the Burgundian code, hat of the grandees; for the Salic ode, that of the people, the king aving no ſhare either in the making r acceptation of it.

It is with regret that we cannot ollow citizen Legrand, neither in he examen which he makes of the our verſions of the Salic code, nor n the proofs which he gives that we oſſeſs the primitive and original law; or in the profound diſquiſitions into hich he enters to aſcertain it, and o prove that it is not unfavourable to omen, as it has been ſo often re- eated. Compelled by the abundance f memoirs of which we have to ive an account, we can only ſtate ere, that the primitive original law , according to citizen LEGRAND, at which, in the fourth volume of e collection of the hiſtorians of rance, is printed the ſecond, and at this law is favourable to women; r the celebrated article of *terra ſa- ra*, is not only quite different there, t the word *ſalica* is not even to be und there. Without doubt, at this och, adds our fellow member, there as no ſuch thing as ſalic lands; ey could not take place till after the nqueſt. Then probably Clovis ought fit to reform the law; and is change was of thoſe which he uſt have judged neceſſary.

Citizen ANQUETIL, in his work itled, '*A memoir on the uſages, nners, and laws of our anceſtors ring the firſt and the ſecond race*,' er having traced the different revo- ions which the French government perienced under Clovis and his im- diate ſucceſſors, dwells with juſt mplacence on thoſe moments equal- brilliant and happy, wherein the ion reſtored to its rights, was ad- ed to the auguſt functions of le- ation.

Citizen ANQUETIL read alſo ſome obſervations on the political and commercial intereſts of France and Turkey. In the courſe of this labour, he offered to the claſs, the analyſis of a memoir preſented to the ancient government by a French ambaſſador, who had reſided ſixteen years at Conſtantinople. This memoir proves, that the deſign of eſtabliſhing a French colony in Egypt has been long concerting; but to execute this great project, it was requiſite to find a man who ſhould unite the genius of war with that of government and civil adminiſtration, and men of this character are never to be found, unleſs among free people and after great political revolutions.

The proper beauty of animated beings, is the ſubject of a work of our fellow member MERCIER. In his diſcourſe he endeavours to make it appear, that the purely phyſical fair or beautiful is not beauty, and that beauty reſides, not in exterior forms, not in academical proportions, but in the actions and the affections of the ſoul, and in the ſentiment which animates them; in a word, that as it is the ſoul and the life which makes the beautiful, it is the expreſſion of the moral, ſentimental, and virtual life which makes beauty.

The laſt work of which we have to give an account, is a report made in the general ſitting by citizen BAUDIN, in the name of a commiſſion appointed to examine, how on the deceaſe of any of its members, the inſtitute ſhould render them the laſt devoirs.

This report having been rendered public by a circulation in print, and diſtributed at the commencement of this ſitting, we need not here offer the analyſis of it; but why may we not ſay, that the inſtitute by firſt promulgating the re-eſtabliſhment of a uſage dictated by nature, commanded by morality, and adopted by all civilized people; by firſt giving pub-

lic teſtimonies of attachment and reſpect for the mortal remains of one of its members; by impoſing on itſelf for the future the obligation of aſſiſting at the funeral rites of any defunct; and by addreſſing to government its views on this important part of morality and public police, has obeyed the voice of duty as well as that of the heart. Charged by the conſtitution and the laws, with the improvement of all the means of human knowledge, and particularly ſuch as may have a tendency to render men better and happier, it muſt neceſſarily combat by its works, prejudices, the effect of a popular delirium, and vices, produced by a forgetfulneſs of morality; as it has ſo often attacked prejudices the offspring of deſpotiſm, ſuperſtition and pride. It has even further duties to diſcharge; it ſhould join example to precept, in order to teſtify to France, the importance and dignity of its miſſion, and proclaim to all men who cultivate or who teach the ſciences and the arts, that in a republic, the inſtitutor, the man of erudition, the man of letters, ought not to limit their labours to diſſertations on manners and virtues, but that to diſcharge in its whole extent their uſeful and glorious magiſtracy, they ſhould conſtantly ſet their fellow-citizens the example of an inviolable attachment to the laws of their country, and of an ardent love for all the virtues which the moſt juſtly celebrated republicans have conſtantly profeſſed, and to which they were indebted for their happineſs and glory.

(The other claſſes in our next.)

*Account of the Carron Foundery.**

(From M. Saint-Fond's Travels in England and Scotland.)

FROM Edinburgh to Carron are reckoned thirty-ſix miles; but the road is excellent. Count Andreani, Thornton, and myſelf, ſet out in company with Dr. Swediaur, at ſix in the morning. We did not reach light till we reached Linlithgow, where we took ſome refreſhment. We then proceeded to Falkirk, and about half paſt three in the afternoon we arrived at Carron. The ſide from Edinburgh to the very entrance of Carron, was ſtrewed with large

N O T E S.

banks of the river Carron, three miles above its entry into the Firth of Forth. Above an hundred acres of land have been converted into reſervoirs and pools, for water diverted from the river, by magnificent dams built about two miles above the works, which after turning eighteen large wheels for the ſeveral purpoſes of the manufacture, fall into a tide-navigation that conveys their caſtings to the ſea.

Theſe works are the greateſt of the kind in Europe, and were eſtabliſhed in 1760. At preſent, the buildings are of vaſt extent: and the machinery, conſtructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the firſt in Britain, both in elegance and correctneſs; there are 1600 men employed, to whom is paid weekly about 650l. ſterling; which has greatly enriched the adjoining country: 6500 tons of iron are ſmelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and caſt into cannon, cylinders, &c. In the founding of cannon, theſe works have lately arrived at ſuch perfection, that they make above 5000 pieces a year, many of which are exported to foreign ſtates; and their guns of new conſtruction are the lighteſt and neateſt now in uſe, not excepting braſs guns; the thirty-two pounder ſhip-gun weighing forty-two hundred weight, the ſame pounder eight hundred and a half, and the other calibres in proportion.

The preſent proprietors are a chartered company, with a capital of 150,000l. ſterling, a common ſeal, &c. but their ſtock is confined to very few individuals.

* *This foundery is ſituate two miles north of Falkirk in Scotland, on the*

ound blocks of baſaltes. The vol-anic lava, broken into ſmall pieces, s uſed for hardening the road; and here can be no better nor more dura-le roads than ſuch as are made of his ſubſtance.

Immediately on our arrival, Swe-iaur wrote a note to a perſon be-onging to the manufactory, with hom he was acquainted. An an-wer was returned, that it was neceſ-ry to leave the name, deſignation, nd reſidence of each of us. The emand was inſtantly complied with; nd in a few minutes after we were old that we were at liberty to enter.

A man attended us at the gate, ho ſaid that he was ordered to con-uct us every where, with the excep-on of the place where the cannons re bored, which no ſtranger was ermitted to ſee.

He conducted us firſt into an im-enſe court, ſurrounded with high alls and vaſt ſheds. This place was overed with cannons, mortars, mbs, balls, and thoſe large pieces hich bear the name of carronades. mid theſe machines of war, theſe rible inſtruments of death, gigan-cranes, capſtans of every kind, vers, and aſſemblage of pullies, ving to move ſo many articles of ormous weight, are erected in ſi-ations convenient for that purpoſe. he various movements, the ſhrill eaking of pullies, the continual iſe of hammers, the activity of oſe arms which give impulſion to ſo any machines;—every thing here ſents a ſpectacle as new as inte-ſting.

Under the ſheds where the finiſhed icles are depoſited, we ſaw ſeveral ws of rampart cannon, battering ns, and field-pieces, deſtined for ſſia and the emperor. They were ger than ordinary, of the moſt per-t workmanſhip, and covered with in varniſh, of a ſteel colour, to ſerve them from ruſt. Their car-ges were of caſt iron, and poſ-ſeſſed the greateſt ſimplicity of con-ſtruction; they appeared to me to unite the merit of the ſtrongeſt ſolidity, to that of being free from the numerous appendages belonging to wooden carriages, which ſerve only to render the working them more difficult, to obſtruct their motion, and to occaſion the neceſſity to frequent repairs.

The ſubſtance which the cannons are varniſhed with is kept a great ſecret, but I am inclined to think, that it is compoſed of a fat deſiccative oil, to which there is added a certain portion of varniſh of amber, mixed with plumbago. For my own ſatisfaction, I have made ſeveral experiments with thoſe ingredients, and they ſeemed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

The large buildings where the cannons are bored, are not at a great diſtance from the firſt yard. We paſſed cloſe by them; but were very politely told, that particular proceſſes and machines unknown to every other eſtabliſhment of the kind, rendered it neceſſary to keep that place concealed from ſtrangers. We thought this was very reaſonable, and followed our conductor to another quarter.

He conducted us to the works for ſmelting the ore; where four furnaces, of forty-five feet in height, devoured both night and day enormous maſſes of coals and metal. One may from this judge of the quantity of air neceſſary to feed thoſe burning gulphs, which diſgorged, every ſix hours, whole floods of liquid iron. Each furnace is ſupplied by four air-pumps, of a great width, where the air, compreſſed into iron cylinders, uniting into one tunnel, and directed toward the flame, produces a ſharp ruſtling noiſe, and ſo violent a tremor, that one not previouſly informed of it, would find it difficult to avoid a ſenſation of terror. Theſe wind machines, this ſpecies of gigantic bellows, are put in motion by the action of water. Such a torrent of air is

indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſupport, in the higheſt ſtate of ignition, a column of coal and ore forty-five feet high; and it is ſo rapid and active, that it projects a vivid and briſk flame more than ten feet above the top of the furnace.

An open area, of very great extent, built in the form of a terrace, and on a level with the upper aperture of the fire-places, is appropriated to the reception of the ſupplies of ore and coals; and on this platform are alſo ſpacious areas, where the coal is prepared for uſe. As the coal uſed here conſiſts almoſt wholly of large lumps, the proceſs by which they convert it into *coke*, is completely different from that employed at Newcaſtle, where the coal duſt only is applied to that purpoſe. At Carron foundery, this buſineſs is done in the open air, and in the moſt ſimple manner. A quantity of coal is placed on the ground, in a round heap, of from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, and about two feet in height. As many as poſſible of the large pieces are ſet an end, to form paſſages for the air; above them are thrown the ſmaller pieces, and coal-duſt, and in the midſt of this circular heap is left a vacancy of a foot wide, where a few faggots are placed to kindle it. Four or five apertures of this kind are formed round the ring, particularly on the ſide expoſed to the wind. There is ſeldom, indeed, occaſion to light it with wood; for theſe purifying works being inceſſantly in action, they generally uſe a few ſhovels of coal already burning, which acts more rapidly than wood, and ſoon kindles the ſurrounding pile.

As the fire ſpreads, the maſs increaſes in bulk, puffs up, becomes ſpongy and light, cakes into one body, and at length loſes its bitumen, and emits no more ſmoke. It then acquires a red, uniform colour, inclining a little to white; in which ſtate it begins to break into gaps and chinks, and to aſſume the appearance of the under part of a muſhroom.

At this moment the heap muſt be quickly covered with aſhes, of which there is always a ſufficient proviſion around the numerous fires where the *coke* is prepared. This method of ſpreading a large quantity of aſhes on the fire to deprive it of air, is ſimilar to that uſed in making charcoal, which is covered over with earth. The reſult is pretty much the ſame; the pitcoal, thus prepared, being light and ſonorous, and producing the ſame effect in furnaces as charcoal, which is covered over with earth. This is a quality of extreme importance; ſince, by means of charred pitcoal, founderies may eaſily be eſtabliſhed in places where the want of wood would otherwiſe render it neceſſary to abandon the richeſt mines of iron.

There is ſuch a numerous ſeries of theſe places for making coke, to ſupply ſo vaſt a conſumption, that the air is heated to a conſiderable extent, and during the night the ſky is entirely illuminated with the flames. When one obſerves, at a little diſtance, ſo many maſſes of burning coal on one ſide, and ſo many volumes of flame, darting to a great height above the high furnaces, on the other—and at the ſame time hears the noiſe of weighty hammers ſtriking upon reſounding anvils, mingled with the loud roaring of bellows—one doubts whether he is at the foot of a volcano in actual eruption, or whether it has been tranſported by ſome magical effect to the brink of the cavern where Vulcan and his Cyclops are occupied in preparing thunderbolts.

I wiſh that Volair, the painter of Veſuvius, who ſo well expreſſed the terrific aſpect of that volcano during its moſt violent nocturnal eruption, had been here to exerciſe his pencil on this artificial volcano, which is

ess striking in its appearance than the other.

The supplies of ore are on the same terrace with the coals. A canal (the Forth and Clyde navigation) dug at a great expence, and which communicates with the sea, serves to convey all the materials used here, and to transport its manufactured productions.

Three kinds of ore are employed here, which are stored up in distinct and separate heaps. The first consists of a decomposed hæmatites, which is procured from the county of Cumberland. It is of a reddish appearance, soft to the touch, and stains the hand nearly of a blood colour: it is very rich in iron.

The second is a hard rocky substance, of a yellowish brown colour.

The third is of a deep iron-grey colour, sometimes inclining a little to violet, and is remarkable for being formed in *geodes (septaria)* of a round or oval form, a little flattened. The largest of these geodes are about eighteen inches in diameter, and the least from four to five inches.

On placing them on one edge, and giving the other a hard smart blow with a hammer, which breaks them into two pieces, one is agreeably surprised to see their interior filled with a multitude of very distinct, small prisms, of three, four, and five sides, and separated from each other by filaments, or streaks, of calcareous white spar, and sometimes of ponderous spar, and white or yellowish of those iron.

These prisms consist of the same matter with the geodes, that is of a kind of a hard unctious iron ore, which at first has rather the appearance of a deep grey argillaceous stone, than of an ore of iron. The prisms, which must be considered as the result of contraction, when the substance of the geodes was soft, are from three to four lines broad, and from two to three inches long. Their forms are very perfect and regular; and in some of the largest the prisms are so multiplied, and disposed with such order, that they resemble in miniature; those fine basaltic colonnades, commonly known by the name of the Giant's Causeway.

This species of iron ore is obtained in great abundance from a hill near Dunbar, a small town in Haddingtonshire, about thirty-six miles from Edinburgh, close by the sea, and, consequently, very convenient for the conveyance of the ore. It affords a great quantity of iron, which one would not expect from its appearance to the eye; but analysis and experiment have proved that it is valuable. It is necessary to calcine it before it is put into the smelting furnace.

By the due intermixture of these three ores, there is obtained a grey, crude iron, of a good quality, which is applied to the most extensive uses. It is so soft as to yield easily to the fire; and, as it is also very pure, may be moulded into the most delicate forms.

It may justly be supposed, that it was not without repeated unproductive experiments, processes, and expences, that this establishment arrived, at length, at its present high state of perfection, in which every thing is appointed, every thing is executed, with such uniform precision, that nothing is entrusted to ordinary routine or chance.

The minerals are intermixed with method, carefully weighed, and put into baskets of equal dimensions. The same attention is observed with respect to the coals. Every thing is placed in regular order, within reach of the founders, under sheds appropriated to that service. The baskets for each charge are always counted out: a clock, erected near the large furnaces, determines the precise time of putting in the charge. The same form

form is obſerved with reſpect to the diſcharging of the furnaces; the ſtroke of the bell announces the moment when they ſhould proceed to that operation; and every one of the workmen flies to his poſt.

We viſited the place where the crude iron is refined in reverberatory furnaces, to be afterward caſt into mortars, cannons, howitzers, bombs, balls, &c. We ſaw, alſo, that where the moulds are prepared, and another place where they are dried.

We were then conducted into a vaſt fabric, which ſuggeſted the moſt pleaſant ideas, for its productions conſiſted of the various implements of agriculture, the arts, and domeſtic uſe: in this place were made coppers of five feet diameter, for the making of ſugar in the Weſt Indies; ſtoves, in the ſhape of an antique urn, mounted upon pedeſtals; hearths of all kinds, and of the fineſt faſhions for pit-coal fires; kitchen ranges, with all their appendages, boilers, tea-kettles, ſauce-pans, neatly and ſolidly tinned; ſpades; hoes of different ſorts, for cultivating the ſugar cane, which were ground to a ſharp edge on large whetſtones; baſſo-relievos, of the moſt excellent model, for chimney backs: in one word, every thing, even to caſt iron hinges and bolts for doors: and the greater part of theſe productions are ſold at ſo moderate a rate, that a man of very ſlender fortune may here procure many articles of neceſſity, and even of ornament, which cannot be obtained elſewhere at three times their price. Both labour and workmanſhip are, in this place, aſſiſted by ſo many machines and ingenious proceſſes, that its commodities are executed, both in a ſhorter time, and with greater perfection, than in other eſtabliſhments of the ſame kind.

I ſhould not forget to notice a very ſimple machine, which ſerves to grind and reduce to a very fine powder the charcoal uſed for ſprinkling over the moulds: it conſiſts of a kind of mortar of caſt iron, ſeveral feet in diameter, cloſely ſhut with a wooden cover, perforated in the middle, to admit the paſſage of a vertical cylinder, which forms the principal mechanic power of the machine, being turned round on its own axis by a wheel, which is moved by water.

Two iron bars paſs horizontally through the bottom of the vertical axis, in the manner of a croſs, and they may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure, by means of ſeveral holes, at different diſtances, in the axis.—This croſs divides the area or capacity of the mortar into four portions, two of which are occupied by two iron balls nearly as large as ordinary bombs, but entirely ſolid, and of a poliſhed ſurface. The moment the axis is put in motion, the balls begin to roll round after each other, and thus ſpeedily bruiſe the charcoal. But as by this means the latter might be compreſſed only, without being reduced to a fine powder, the two other ſpokes are furniſhed with teeth in the manner of a rake, which ſtir up the charcoal from the bottom of the mortar, and turn it on every ſide; ſo that in a very ſhort ſpace of time, and with little trouble, whole ſacks of charcoal may be ground to an impalpable powder, without any loſs of ſubſtance.

Witty Reply.

AN Engliſh Gentleman, a few days ago, enquired of an humble Hibernian the reaſon why his countrymen are ſo apt to make bulls. 'I'll tell you that, your honour,' replied Paddy, 'we never make bulls in our *own language*; it is when we ſpeak Engliſh that we do it: ſo, your honour, they are *Engliſh Bulls*, not Iriſh.'

British Parliamentary Intelligence.

(Continued from page 196.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1799.

MR. PITT opened the buſineſs on the momentous ſubject of an Union with Ireland, and in a ſpeech, the delivery of which occupied the period of nearly three hours and a half, with his wonted talent, but with infinitely more than his uſual eloquence, entered into a ſplendid diſplay of arguments, abounding with a knowledge of the political and commercial advantages of Ireland, deduced from hiſtory, from reaſoning, and from facts, ſuch as ſeldom occupied the attention of any ſenate.

He commenced with regretting the fatality and forbidding circumſtances under which the bringing forward his reſolutions apparently labouring from the recent majority in the Iriſh houſe againſt the ſubject; but hoped, as that proceeded more from paſſion than penetration, and from heated imagination more than deliberate diſcuſſion, ſtill that as in this country, and in that houſe, no ſuch prejudicial bias prevailed, and that as a cool and temperate diſcuſſion would attend its conſideration here, he felt himſelf perſuaded that ſuch a diſcuſſion would ultimately tend to promote that fair and free debate upon it in Ireland (when the whole of his propoſitions were fully and completely aſcertained and avowed) as would eventually promote, in the firſt inſtance, a quiet conſideration of their purport and extent, and, in the reſult thereof, of their full and final adoption there.

Mr. Pitt declared, at all events, that as it had once ſeriouſly become the open and undiſguiſed intent of the deliberate conſideration of his majeſty, and of his government, and as the ſubſtantial advantage of Ireland, no leſs than that of the whole of the Britiſh empire, attached to it, he ſhould feel himſelf but puſillanimouſly and inadequately fulfilling the duties of a laborious office, if he did not with perſeverance, as he truſted he ſhould with prudence, proceed to an open and argumentative inveſtigation of the *neceſſity* and *utility* of an *Union with Ireland*, and ſubmitting the ſame to the legiſlature of the kingdom, then lay the reſult before his majeſty, by and through him to be laid before the parliament of Ireland, there to undergo that calm and rational attention which a ſubject of ſuch magnitude deſerved, where, if it failed of being carried with ſucceſs, he ſhould have at leaſt the conſolation of having done with ſatisfaction, and with the pureſt motives, his duty in an arduous undertaking.

Having proceeded thus far, he glanced at the evident contradictory demeanour of a right hon. gentleman in the Iriſh houſe of commons, whoſe conduct at this criſis ſo governed and commanded the heated tempers of his countrymen, as to induce them to reſiſt the proffered good, and idly prefer a vain and oſtentatious appearance of legiſlative independence to the ſubſtantial benefits of national and true political advantages; from this he ſhewed how much that gentleman's ſentiments differed now from what they were in 1782, when he was the avowed advocate of ſuch a meaſure as this he now rejects, and ſeemed from thence to inſinuate, that this change of opinion aroſe from ſomething elſe than pure patriotiſm. He ſupported this argument by adverting to the journals of the Iriſh houſe of commons of that year, wherein it was ſpecially ſet forth, 'how requiſite and neceſſary for the ſalvation of Ireland, and for the welfare of the empire, that a more intimate and *laſting* connexion ſhould ſubſiſt between the two kingdoms.'

He then dwelt at much length on the prevalence of faction in Ireland, the want of capital to encourage its commercial advantages, the extreme poverty, ignorance, and barbariſm, of the peaſantry of that kingdom, and in a ſtrain of argumentative and profound reaſoning, convinced the houſe that nothing but a firm, laſting, and legiſlative Union of the two countries could put down faction, raiſe drooping commerce, and encourage capitaliſts to ſettle in that country, the diſtribution of whoſe wealth would be an incitement and encouragement to zeal and induſtry.

He next entered into the queſtion of the competency of the parliament of each kingdom to accompliſh the meaſure of an Union, and inſtanced the caſe of Scotland; he noticed the diſgraceful riots that recently occurred in Dublin on the diſcuſſion of this ſubject, and drew a parallel between them and thoſe which happened in Scotland at the agitation of a ſimilar meaſure there; at the ſame time he proved how much Scotland, nay Edinburgh, the capital of that kingdom, has riſen in proſperity ſince the Union took place. From thence he inferred, that the popular clamour which now prevailed could not be taken as an argument againſt the utility of the meaſure, no more than the principle of it ſhould be raſhly rejected befor the particulars of it were announced. After recurring to ſome of his firſt obſervations, and promiſing through the medium of an Union gradual emancipation to Catholics and religious ſects, he moved the following reſolutions:

1ſt, That in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, and to conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources of the Britiſh empire, it will be adviſeable to concur in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to unite the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch terms and conditions as may be eſtabliſhed by acts of the reſpective parliaments of his majeſty's ſaid kingdoms.

2d, That it appears to this committee that it would be fit to propoſe as the firſt article to ſerve as a Baſis of the ſaid Union, that the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, upon

a day to be agreed upon, be united into one kingdom, by the name of the *UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

3d, That for the ſame purpoſe it appears alſo to this committee, that it would be fit to propoſe that the ſucceſſion to the monarchy and the imperial crown of the ſaid United kingdoms, ſhall continue limited and ſettled, in the ſame manner as the imperial crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtands limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws, and to the terms of the Union between England and Scotland.

4th, That for the ſame purpoſe it appears alſo to this committee, that it would be fit to propoſe that the ſaid United kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtiled the parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that ſuch a number of lords ſpiritual and temporal, and ſuch a number of members of the houſe of commons as ſhall be hereafter agreed upon by acts of the reſpective parliaments as aforeſaid, ſhall ſit and vote in the ſaid parliament on the part of Ireland, and ſhall be ſummoned, choſen, and returned, in ſuch manner as ſhall be fixed by an act of the parliament of Ireland previous to the ſaid Union; and that every member hereafter to ſit and vote in the ſaid parliament of the United kingdom ſhall, until the ſaid parliament ſhall otherwiſe provide, take and ſubſcribe the ſame oaths, and make the ſame declarations as are by law required to be taken, ſubſcribed, and made by the members of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

5th, That for the ſame purpoſe it appears alſo to this committee, that it would be fit to propoſe that the churches of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government thereof, ſhall be preſerved as now by law eſtabliſhed.

6th, That for the ſame purpoſe it appears alſo to this committee, that it would be fit to propoſe that his majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland ſhall at all times hereafter be entitled to the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing, in reſpect of trade and navigation, in all ports and places belonging to Great Britain, and in all caſes with reſpect to which treaties ſhall be made by his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, with any foreign power, as his majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain: that no duty ſhall be impoſed on the import and export between Great Britain and Ireland of any articles now duty free; and that on other articles there ſhall be eſtabliſhed, for a time to be limited, ſuch a moderate rate of equal duties as ſhall, previous to the Union, be agreed upon and approved by the reſpective parliaments, ſubject, after the expiration of ſuch limited time, to be diminiſhed equally with reſpect to both kingdoms, but in no caſe to be encreaſed; that all articles which may at any time hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Foreign parts, ſhall be importable through either kingdom into the other, ſubject to the like duties and regulations as if the ſame were imported directly from Foreign parts; that where any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, are ſubject to any internal duty in one kingdom, ſuch countervailing duties (over and above any duties on import to be fixed as aforeſaid) ſhall be impoſed as ſhall be neceſſary to prevent any inequality in that reſpect; and that all other matters of trade and commerce other than the foregoing, and than ſuch others as may before the Union be ſpecially agreed upon for the due encouragement of the agriculture and manufactures of the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain to be regulated from time to time by the United parliament.

7th, That for the like purpoſe it would be fit to propoſe, that the charge ariſing from the payment of the intereſt or ſinking fund for the reduction of the principal of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the Union, ſhall continue to be ſeparately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively. That for a number of years to be limited, the future ordinary expences of the united kingdom in peace or war ſhall be defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland jointly, according to ſuch proportions as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the reſpective parliaments previous to the Union; and that after the expiration of the time to be ſo limited, the proportion ſhall not be liable to be varied, except according to ſuch rates and principles as ſhall be in like manner agreed upon previous to the Union.

8th, That for the like purpoſe it would be fit to propoſe, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and that all the courts of civil or eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain as now by law eſtabliſhed within the ſame, ſubject only to ſuch alterations or regulations from time to time as circumſtances may appear to the parliament of the United kingdom to require.

That the foregoing reſolutions be laid before his majeſty with an humble addreſs, aſſuring his majeſty that we have proceeded with the utmoſt attention to the conſideration of the important objects recommended to us in his majeſty's gracious meſſage.

That we entertain a firm perſuaſion that a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the ſimilarity of laws, conſtitution, and government, and on a ſenſe of mutual intereſts and affections, by promoting the ſecurity, wealth, and commerce of the reſpective kingdoms, and by allaying the diſtractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland, muſt afford freſh means of oppoſing at all times an effectual reſiſtance to the deſtructive projects of our foreign and domeſtic enemies, and muſt tend to confirm and augment the ſtability, power, and reſources of the empire.

Impreſſed with theſe conſiderations, we feel it our duty humbly to lay before his majeſty ſuch propoſitions as appear to us beſt calculated to form the baſis of ſuch a ſettlement, leaving it to his majeſty's wiſdom, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner as his majeſty, in his parental ſolicitude for the happineſs of his people, ſhall judge fit, to communicate theſe propoſitions to his parliament of Ireland, with whom we ſhall be at all

times ready to concur in all such measures as may be found most conducive to the accomplishment of this great and salutary work. And we trust that, after full and mature consideration, such a settlement may be framed and established, by the deliberate consent of the parliaments of both kingdoms, as may be conformable to the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of his majesty's faithful subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and may unite them inseparably in the full enjoyment of the blessings of our free and invaluable constitution, in the support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British empire.

He next moved, 'That the same be taken into consideration by a committee of the whole house.'

Mr. Sheridan then rose, and having glanced somewhat severely on the debate relative to this subject upon a former night with a degree of humour, and at the same time an uncommon share of sound reasoning, he opposed the general principle of the measure, and above all the impolicy of agitating it now.

At length it was agreed to debate the merits of the amendment on Friday next, and the question for going into the committee was put,

For it 140; against it 15; majority 125.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lines, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gormanstown.

At early dawn, the seeds of virtue sown,
Spring up apace and soon their worth make known.

GO on, thou noble, amiable, young man,
Thy good example is true honour's plan;
To *home* attach'd——of course your country's cause,
You sow content, and reap but just applause;
Domestic joys your noble mind delight,
Where sweet improvements every eye invite;
Where Antiquity's hospitable dome,
Has ages stood thy *brave* fore-father's home;
Where Charity each day attends thy gate,
The helpless helps—who never hopeless wait.
With smiling heart you cheer the peasant's cot—
He smiles——no more repining at his lot;
His grateful blessing all thy steps pursue,
You ask but that—that gratitude is due.
If others sought like you, their tenant's ease,
Joy wou'd look round, and tranquillize our days;
Industry then would feel this burden light,
No more shou'd fly his *native spot* by night;
The absentee no more disgrace his name,
But wou'd like thee to public praise have claim;
By acts like thine, soon *Erin* wou'd raise her head,
Dissension die——that foe no more shou'd dread.
Proud Emulation soon wou'd spread the land,
All parties then become one friendly band.
Internal union then wou'd shield our isle,
The frown of Discord change to Concord's smile.

F.

Sonnet to the Moon. By a Lady.

BRIGHT orb, whose silver shadows streak the green,
Whose distant rays cast lustre on the waves—
I love thy presence, and thy beams serene,
I joy to contemplate around the caves.—
Thou fairest planet—may no envious cloud
Arise to quench thy pure majestic light,
To veil thy radiance in a dusky shroud,
And snatch thy beauty from the lonely night.
Lend, gentle moon, thy soft, untarnish'd ray,
That fills my soul with energy divine;
On the dark winding as I bend my way,
O let thy light of beauteous lustre shine!
For thy mild tints can chase the sigh of woe,
And break the cord that chains the thoughts below.

Waterford. H. A.

Sonnet. To Memory.

PAINFUL blessing—soothing sorrow,
To day, my bliss—my pang, to-morrow;
Enchanting ill—exhaustless pleasure,
Whose retentive records treasure;
Fleeting shadows, long since pass'd
Of joys, too exquisite to last;
Sensations pure—and thoughts refined,
With all the extasies of mind;
Sweet ideas, fondly wove
By youthful fancy—Joy and Love;
Scenes o'er which Retention grieves,
O'er which the heart *too* fondly lives,
Hours more priz'd than ages, flown,
Which to some happy few are known;
Playful groupes—and smiling mirth
To which gay Youth, and Joy gave birth:
These, tho' dear, you still enhance,
View'd thro' thy retrospective glance;
These thy blessings know I well—
Thy pangs I feel—but cannot tell. THALIA.

Maria; or, The Mother's Dirge. By W. P. Carey.

O LAY thy head, my baby, love,
O, O, lay it down my dear,
Upon thy own beloved breast,
Now bath'd with many a tear.
That breast my babe with life suppli'd,
When first the light she saw;
Alas, that pow'r is now deni'd
Support from thence to draw.
That breast, which, giving life to thee,
New life and joy receiv'd,

When

When of my jewel's love depriv'd,
Will be of all bereav'd.
O could my heart's moſt precious blood
A mother's pray'r obtain,
How ſoon I'd gladly ſhed each drop,
My darling's life to gain.
But ah, not all thy Mother's pray'rs,
Not all thy Mother's grief,
Can ſtop the cruel hand of death,
Or bring my child relief!——
Not all the wealth of Indian mines
One hour of health can buy;
No human ſkill—nor art can ſave
Whom God ordains to die.———
Thine eyes, through which I fondly thought
The morning ſun aroſe,
Thoſe eyes, that lit the world to me,
Muſt ſoon, for ever, cloſe!
Thy lips have loſt their ruby hue:
Thy cheeks their vermiel pride:
Pale is that bloom, for ever pale!
That once the roſe outvi'd.
The luſtre of that Angel-face,
Where ſweet affection beams,
Thy neck, like poliſh'd iv'ry white,
The grave already claims.
That glowing elegance of form,
So rich in ev'ry grace!
Thoſe limbs of beauteous ſymmetry,
Muſt ſink in Death's embrace.
That lovely mouth no more ſhall ſmile,
The charms, that round it play,
No longer ſhall my ſoul beguile,
No more my cares repay.
That muſic of my ſoul is mute,
For ever, mute that tongue,
On which, with all a Mother's pride,
My ſoul delighted hung!
A Mother's name, a Mother's bliſs—
The pureſt bliſs on earth,
My FIRST—my faireſt pledge of love,
Rejoic'd me at thy birth.
O had I loſt thee at thy birth,
I might ſurvive the blow:
Or had I never view'd thy face
Thy loſs I ne'er could know.
But now ſix happy years, the joy
And treaſure of my heart,
At home, abroad, one hour from thee,
I could not bear to part,
All day my prattler, round me clung,
Or play'd within my ſight;
And, fondly pillow'd on my breaſt,
I watch'd her ſleep at night.
And ſtill, whene'er misfortunes preſs'd,
Or threaten'd to befall,
I look'd upon my bright one's face
And ſoon forgot them all.
I hop'd to ſee thy years improve
Affectionate and kind,
With ev'ry lovelineſs of form,
And ev'ry charm of mind.
A friend—a dear companion ſtill
I thought to find in thee,
And hop'd to live, while young myſelf,
*Thy wedding day to ſee.
But all thoſe tender viſions flie,
Like clouds before the wind
They flie and leave, within my breaſt,
A fearful void behind.—
—Pale—pale and cold! ah woeful ſight!
She dies!—my precious dies!
Yet, yet look up!—and ſpeak again,
MARIA, ope thine eyes.
Look up—look up! thy mother calls—
'Tis ſhe—thy mother dear.
Oh ſpeak again—that voice belov'd
Thy mother dies to hear.
And hark—oh hark!—her mother's voice
Recalls her fleeting breath!
And ſee, again, ſhe opes her eyes,
Amid' the ſhades of death!
She ſpeaks—ſhe ſpeaks! ſhe calls my name!
Her deadly paleneſs flies!
A ſudden bloom o'erſpreads her cheeks
And ſmiles of joy ariſe!
My hand ſhe preſſes to her breaſt,
With wonted tenderneſs;
Her eager lips my kiſs invite,
With many a fond careſs.———
Bring wine! reviving cordials bring!
O grant a Mother's pray'r!—
While life remains—we yet may hope
That Heav'n may deign to ſpare.—
She eats;—ſhe drinks!—and ſtill her eyes
Not once from mine remove;
They ſpeak, what language cannot ſpeak,
My Angel-beauty's love.
She eats; ſhe drinks again!—and ſtill
Her eyes are fix'd on mine;
As April ſuns, in changeful ſkies,
With brighter flaſhes ſhine.
Once more, ſhe eats; ſhe drinks!—and while
The weary night deſcends,
With looks that pierce my very ſoul
On me, her eyes ſhe bends.——
O fleeting hope! her eye-lids cloſe:
Her bloom, like lightning, flies:
And, deep within her ſtruggling breaſt,
The ſounds of death ariſe.
My pride—my joy—my all is gone!
My lilly droops her head:
Her lip is pale! her lovely brows
The damps of death o'er-ſpread.
Oh grief! oh agony of heart!
She moves—ſhe breathes no more!
In that ſoft ſigh her ſpirit fled,
And life and hope are o'er.

Dublin, April, 1799.

NOTE.

* *Born in her mother's 17th year.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE important event of his Neapolitan majeſty's being driven from his capital and his throne, was formerly noticed; ſince which ſome intereſting particulars relating thereto have tranſpired. The ſituation of general Mack in Ca[pua] becam[e]

becoming desperate, a great multitude of peasants and lazaroni assembled in Naples, where the French troops were expected soon to arrive, and proclaimed prince Militorni, who had gained their confidence by his vigorous defence of Capua, captain-general: he for some time endeavoured to restrain the unbridled violence of this banditti, who, under the name of defenders of religion, loyalty and order, committed the most horrid acts of injustice and barbarity upon all those whom they suspected to be friendly to the French cause; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, humanity dictated to him and to some of his friends, that it would be better even to deliver Naples into the hands of the disciplined troops of the French republic, than suffer it to be pillaged by so ungovernable a rabble. In this state of things, therefore, he went in secret to Caserta, to concert measures with Championet for saving the city from destruction. All the subsequent events were the result of an agreement between them. A great number of the lazaroni marched in a body to the very walls of Capua, which they attempted to take by assault. The 19th and 20th of January were spent in fruitless efforts to this end, in which they were dreadfully cut up by case shot. Hearing, at length, that a French column was at the gates of Naples, they marched rapidly back to assist their comrades, who obstinately defended the avenues of the city. After blocking up the streets with the furniture of the houses, they divided into several bodies, the better to repel the French, and fought the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d, when the republicans at length forced a passage. On their entrance, the castles Novo, St. Elmo, and Del Ovo, surrendered without resistance, but the citadel of the Carmelites, occupied by the lazaroni, stood a siege of three hours. Meanwhile, the lazaroni and the peasants, who retired fighting from street to street, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the last time, and were defeated. At night, general Championet entered the city to the inexpressible joy of the peaceable citizens. In consequence of this happy deliverance by the French, *Te Deum* was celebrated with great solemnity. As soon as tranquillity was restored, those whom the French called Neapolitan patriots, so long restrained, were re-animated with fresh vigour, their voice was heard, and united with the conquerors, they assisted in framing the Neapolitan republic, and organising a provisional government.

His Sardinian majesty, also lately deposed by French republicans, was escorted to Tuscany by French dragoons. He then went to Poggo-Imperiale, a summer palace of the grand duke, accompanied by Chissault a French officer, in whose presence he had a conference with the pope. This officer was directed to ascertain the health of Pius the VIth, but found him too weak to travel, especially by sea. The titles of the Piedmontese nobility were burnt on the 21st of January, under the tree of liberty.

Prince Frederick of Orange, who had a command in the imperial army in Italy, died on the 8th of January of a contagious fever.

General Jourdan is said to have passed the Rhine on the 1st of March at Kehl, with an army of 25,000 men; the right wing immediately proceeded through Offenburgh into the Brisgau. The same morning, the French ministers at Rastadt, delivered a note and two proclamations to the deputation of the empire, to the following purport:

'That the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negociate with the German empire, had received orders from the executive directory, to communicate to the deputation the subjoined proclamation. They acquitted themselves of this business, by adding a copy, certified by them, of this proclamation, and of the address of general Jourdan to the army under his command; that they had orders to declare, that the march of this army ought only to be considered as a measure of precaution which circumstances required. That the desire of peace on the part of the French government, still continued to be lively and sincere, and that it continued in the resolution to conclude a peace with the empire, premising that the empire would declare itself against the march of the Russian troops.

The proclamation of the executive directory stated, that the emperor, regardless of the convention made at Rastadt on the 11th of Frimaire (6th year) had passed the river Inn and marched out of the hereditary dominions—that this movement was combined with the march of the Russian troops who loudly declared to have come to attack and combat the French republic, and who were actually stationed in the territories of the emperor—that, always inclined to make peace, the French republic had demanded a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of these troops, but the emperor had not given an answer. The executive directory saw itself therefore under the necessity of a lawful defence by making the French armies take a position which circumstances required, but declared at the same time that as soon as the Russians should have quitted the dominions of the emperor, the armies of the republic should resume the position fixed in the convention of Rastadt.

The proclamation of general Jourdan to his army, was in the usual stile of exhortation to discipline and good order, by the observance of which the soldiers of the republic had already acquired so high a reputation.

These measures of the French government were in a few days succeeded by more decisive ones.

In the council of five hundred on the 13th of March, Delbrel the secretary, read several messages from the council of ancients, containing the resolution of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic was at war with the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the grand duke of Tuscany.

The directory in that message explained at length the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declared, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campio Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles, and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet had been always

ways in oppoſition to peace. It reverted to the cold reception of the French ambaſſador Bernadotte at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrity of that court in the negociation of Seltz, which was the more evident becauſe baron de Degellmann did not repair to Paris; to the ſending of count Cobentzel to Berlin and Ruſſia, and to the difficulties raiſed at Vienna to receive the Ciſalpine ambaſſador. It finally demonſtrated the hoſtile diſpoſition of the emperor with regard to the march of the Ruſſians acroſs Moravia and Auſtria, and who were then on the confines of Bavaria already occupied by an army of 100,000 Auſtrians.

The directory in the meſſage, accuſed the Grand Duke of Tuſcany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France. It expoſed his ſecret negociations with the cabinet of St. James's, particularly by the poſſeſſion of Leghorn by the Engliſh, againſt which, he merely oppoſed ill-diſguiſed efforts. The meſſage concluded with a formal propoſition of declaring war againſt the emperor and the grand duke. It was ordered to be printed, and was received with ſhouts of long live the republic!

It is ſaid, that general Maſſena entered the Griſon country on the 2d of March, and took 5,000 Auſtrians, 24 pieces of cannon, together with general Auffenburgh, and Chur the capital of the Griſons.

The following appear to be the ſituation of the French armies that have croſſed the Rhine. The column under general Bernadotte which croſſed near Manheim, of which it took poſſeſſion, continued its route with the utmoſt rapidity by Habelberg and Heilbren. It is ſaid that the general made this haſte for the purpoſe of being beforehand with the Auſtrians, and to form a line from Philingen to Heilbron, along the Necker, on both ſides of which river are high mountains and advantageous poſitions. The ſame general, after croſſing the Rhine, ſummoned the fort of Philipſbourg to ſurrender, which the governor refuſed. The army under general Jourdan marched directly into the interior of Swabia, leaving a garriſon in Offenburg. His principal head-quarters were on the 5th of March at Villingen, in the Black Foreſt. General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the duchy of Wirtemburg by the Kniebis mountains, and is ſaid to have taken poſſeſſion of Stutgard. The duke, who had been for ſome time at open war with the provincial diet, has repaired to Louiſbourg.

General Championet, after having commanded at the conqueſt of Naples, has been put under arreſt on the charge of having infringed upon the power of the civil commiſſioner, appointed by the government to act with the army, and having thereby been guilty of open inſurrection againſt the government. The commiſſioner Faypoult is his accuſer.

The preſent ſyſtem of public inſtruction in France has lately met with an opponent in Boulay, of the council of five hundred. On the 7th of April, on the opening of the diſcuſſion on that ſubject, he obſerved, that the ſyſtem was ineffective, as it only eſtabliſhed one maſter in every chief place of a diſtrict, and he did not think it probable that the young people of the country would neglect the labour ſo neceſſary to their ſupport, and walk ſeveral miles for the purpoſe of learning to read and write. It had been ſtated in favour of the meaſure, that the ſchools would be ſubject to a minute ſuperintendance on the part of the magiſtrates; but, ſuch an authority, he thought only calculated to make the maſter excluſively attentive to the improvement of the children of juſtices of the peace, and other perſons in power. With reſpect to the violence propoſed to be uſed, to force parents to ſend their children to the national ſchools, he declared, that nothing could be more repugnant to the true ſpirit of liberty than ſuch a meaſure. He did not deny that government ſhould carefully ſuperintend public inſtruction, but contended that inſtruction ſhould be completely free. Should the government ſucceed in effecting a peace, there was no doubt but the people would find themſelves at their eaſe, and that arts and commerce would flouriſh without the extraordinary meaſures which were now propoſed to embarraſs public inſtruction.

Since the declaration of war, ſeveral hard fought battles have taken place. By intelligence from the imperial head-quarters near Schuſſenried, dated the 21ſt of March, it appears that a French adjutant came to the Auſtrian camp the day before, and enquired whether the explanations required from the court of Vienna had arrived; and as the prince had received nothing to this effect, the French officer pronounced the armiſtice to be at an end; and declared war in the name of the directory. He had ſcarcely retired when a violent attack was made on the imperial brigades. This corps fell back, as they had not expected an attack ſo ſudden; they, however, ſoon rallied, and threw the enemy into diſorder, made ſeveral priſoners, and afterwards advanced.

On the 21ſt, the archduke, on his ſide, made an attack on the French, which began at ten o'clock with a warm cannonade and fire of muſquetry, and ended at four o'clock. The reſult of this firſt engagement was ſomewhat favourable to the Auſtrians. The French, notwithſtanding their obſtinate reſiſtance, were driven from their poſition, and obliged to fall back to Pfullendorff. However, the main army under general Jourdan continued to advance, and drove back the weak poſts of the Auſtrians on all ſides. The French commanders alledging that this was not to be conſidered as a commencement of hoſtilities, but that they were obliged to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan advanced with his army near to Oſtrach, while on the left, general Ferino, who had been detached with his diviſion to the lake of Conſtance, drove back the poſts of major-general Piazcheck to Ravensburgh. In proportion as the French advanced, the archduke made more haſty marches, and on the 20th, reached the heights near Saulgau and Altſhauſen, and encamped with his main body in a

position, but one day's march distant from the main body of the French army. On the same day that the Auſtrians took this poſition, the French attacked their advanced guard, overpowered ſome of the foremoſt detachments, and advanced even to Holtzkirchen and Kloſterfeſſen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no ſooner received reinforcements than they drove the French back to ſome diſtance in their turn. As the archduke had now advanced by forced marches, he had reſolved to make the attack upon the French near Oſtrach, where they had taken their poſition, and arranged his army for that purpoſe, he himſelf led the middle column. He ſucceeded in driving the enemy, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, from their ſtation, and purſued them to the heights of Pfullendorff. In this advantageous poſition, the French again made a ſtand, their whole front being covered by a marſhy valley; the archduke drew the greateſt part of his army towards the right flank of the French, in order to attack them on that ſide, and in the rear, but this attack could not be made on the 21ſt on account of the night coming on; the enemy, however, did not chooſe to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach, whither they were followed by the advanced guard of the Auſtrians. The archduke ſays in his account of the movements made by his army on the 20th and 21ſt near Oſtrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorff, that his loſs in killed and wounded *was not ſmall*, as the attack of the ſtrong poſition near Oſtrach was extremely difficult; the loſs of the enemy however, he ſays, muſt have been much more conſiderable.

The archduke ſays that on the 20th of March, the day on which he transferred his head-quarters to Schuſſenried, the French attacked during the whole morning the chain of his advanced poſts all along from Oſtrach; but notwithſtanding the great numbers of their troops, they did not ſucceed in driving them back in all points. On the 21ſt he attacked the French, who had aſſembled their principal forces at Oſtrach, and taken an advantageous poſition, which ſeemed to give a ſuperiority to a foe who knew ſo well how to profit by ſuch a circumſtance; yet the Auſtrians ſoon forced the narrow defile of Oſtrach, and chaſed the enemy from their poſition. The archduke inſtantly paſſed Oſtrach with his whole army, and advanced with a part of it the ſame day into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on the right. Here his army encamped for the night; it being his intention to attack on the 22d, the right flank of the enemy which had poſted near Pfullendorff; but the French did not think proper to wait for him, but retired in the night to Stockach; his advanced guard purſued them; the number of priſoners, the archduke ſays, is unknown, but the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, muſt have been conſiderable.

On the 22d of March, on the ſide of the Tyrol, general Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a height in front of the left wing of the army under general Hotze in his poſition near Feldkirch, but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from the Auſtrian trenches, while general Jellachich carried the heights, ſword in hand, taking many priſoners. Maſſena in perſon, on the 22d. attacked the whole poſition of general Hotze with 6000 grenadiers, and the brigade of general Oudinot; but general Jellachich defeated them after a battle, which laſted the whole day, with the loſs of 3000 men, and compelled them to paſs over the Rhine. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this affair was ſtated at 800 killed, among whom were three ſtaff officers. The Imperial troops immediately advanced, and took a poſition near the Rhine. Maſſena retired to the Griſon country where he entrenched himſelf, and detached general Oudinot with a corps to Rheineck, to cover, it was ſuppoſed, the country of St. Gall, ſo important to general Jourdan, or otherwiſe to give diſturbance to Bregentz.

The next important battle was fought on the 25th of March between Yutlingen and Stockach. On that day, general Jourdan attacked the Archduke Charles and in the beginning of the action beat the advanced guard of the Auſtrians, after which the action became very warm, and laſted till night, and though oppreſſed by numbers, he did not loſe ground, and took 5000 priſoners. The Archduke's account of this action, however, aſſerts that the French were certainly obliged to retreat, and regards it as a victory on the ſide of the Auſtrians. Subſequent events prove indeed that the claim of the Auſtrians is perfectly juſt. The French army has not ſince ventured to face that of the Auſtrians but has continued to fall back, firſt upon the Black Foreſt, then upon Offenburgh, and laſtly to Keil; a conſiderable portion of it is even ſaid to have croſſed the Rhine at Straſburgh.

It is agreed on both ſides, that the mutual ſlaughter was enormous, and it may probably be concluded from the circumſtance of the head quarters of the Auſtrian army remaining ſtationary at Stockach, that the victory, was dearly bought even to the victors. The two armies are now underſtood to be recruiting their ſtrength and preparing for more deciſive action.

It appears by the official details of general Maſſena, that the French republican troops have on the whole been ſucceſsful in the Griſon country. In a public proclamation to his army, dated Coire, the 16th of March, he declares, that in five days the ſoldiers under his command had made 10,000 Auſtrian priſoners, taken 40 pieces of cannon, a conſiderable quantity of ordnance ſtores, compelled the Auſtrians to evacuate the Griſons and taken a poſition in the Voralberg. He informed the executive directory by diſpatches, dated head quarters at Rheinek, March 28th, that general Lecourbe in an attack upon Finſterminſter, had made ſeven thouſand priſoners, and taken twenty ſeven pieces of cannon; and that Finſterminſter, Nanders, and Glurentz were occupied by the French troops. About the ſame time the French appear to have been ſucceſsful alſo in Italy. General Berthier wrote from his head quarters at Foggia on the 19th of March ſtating, that the army of la Pouille and the Abbruzes, compoſed of galley ſlaves, and the populace of San Severo and its environs, making an aſſemblage of 10,000 men, had occupied a height

a height covered with olives. That upon gaining this information, and having made his diſpoſition, the French troops attacked them with the quickneſs of lightning; the retreat of theſe rebels was cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an abſolute maſſacre. It was concluded only by the men mixing with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of the French ſoldiers; theſe objects, ſays the general, always reſpected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiſeration which they did not themſelves deſerve, and the French ſoldiers ſo terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted thoſe groups of women and children to their forſaken habitations.' Berthier in the firſt moments of reſentment, had ſworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt; becauſe the inhabitants had put to death all thoſe who talked of a ſurrender, and in their rage had impriſoned, their biſhop for having in the name of the goſpel, preached peace and ſubmiſſion. But he was aſſiſted by the miſerable fate of a population of 20,000 ſouls; and ordered the plunder to ceaſe and pardoned them. In this affair, more than 3000 rebels periſhed among whom were diſcovered ſeveral Neapolitan officers.

The army under general Scherer attacked on the 26th of March, the Auſtrians poſted between the lake of Garda and the Adige; and two diviſions marched againſt Verona, after four hours of a moſt bloody action, the general Delmas and Gernier beat the enemy from all their poſitions, purſued them inceſſantly, and obtained poſſeſſion of the two bridges on the Adige; twelves pieces of cannon, two ſtandards, and about 4,000 priſoners, were the reſult of this day. The Auſtrians (according to the French account) left 3000 dead on the field of battle.

Since theſe tranſactions, it appears that a general action had taken place near Verona on the 5th April, in which general Scherer aſſiſted by general Moreau commanded the French. Scherer ſtates that in the beginning of the engagement he took 2000 Auſtrians priſoners, and 7 pieces of cannon, but admits that he was obliged eventually to retreat with the loſs of three thouſand men and four pieces of artillery. The battle was moſt obſtinate, and laſted from eleven till five o'clock. General Moreau had been ſent from Paris to aſſiſt general Scherer in his operation.

Official diſpatches from general Buonaparte, have lately been publiſhed by the directory; they are dated head quarters at Cairo, October 17th, and contain the details of ſeveral actions which had taken place at different times and places with the Mamelukes, ſome tribes of Arabs, and the inhabitants of ſome diſtricts in revolt. The firſt of theſe ſkirmiſhes, was on the 6th of Auguſt, between a battalion of French troops under general Fugieres, and the natives and Arabs at the village of Reineric, which refuſed him a paſſage to Mehalleel-Kebir the capital of Garbia, the reſult was, that the French drove their opponents into the village, killed 200 of them and then took poſſeſſion of the place. Another ſkirmiſh took place on the 28th of September, between the republicans and ſome Arabs who had infeſted the Nile with their piratical expeditions at Mit-Kamar, when about 200 of theſe miſerable creatures were killed or drowned. But the principal engagement happened at Sediman on the 7th of September, between the French and the army of Mourad-Bey conſiſting of near 6000 cavalry, chiefly Arabs, and a corps of infantry, which guarded the works of Sediman, on which four pieces of cannon were mounted. The Mamelukes charged with horrible cries, and fought with great bravery, but were ſoon repulſed; the French then marched towards Sediman, and notwithſtanding the fire of the cannon, the *Pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon and the baggage were in a moment in their poſſeſſion. Mourad-Bey had three beys and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the ſpot: the French had 36 men killed and as many wounded. 'Here, ſays the general, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom there was not found 4 or 500 louis.' In a ſubſequent action Mourad Bey himſelf appears to have been killed.

The primary aſſemblies throughout the French republic have finiſhed their elections, and the returns for the legiſlative councils, have been in favour of republican principles in general; but, in many places, contrary to the moderate or reigning party. At Perigueues, the municipal officers depoſed by the directory were reinſtated. Throughout the whole department of Dordogne, the electors returned ſome of thoſe perſons to the legiſlative body whom the directory had rejected laſt year. At Bourdeaux, the members of the central bureau, lately diſplaced by the directory, were nominated electors. At Toulouſe, the anarchiſts, as they were called, met with no reſiſtance; and in ſeveral cantons of the lower Seine they were equally triumphant. They failed, however, in moſt parts of the departments of the Moſelle and lower Loire. During the elections there were tumults in ſeveral of the primary aſſemblies.

The united Ruſſian and Turkiſh forces made an attack on the 1ſt of March, on the iſland of the port of Corfu, called La Scoglio di Vido; after a very briſk fire of about two hours and a half from the ſhips of war, the troops were landed, and the iſland was captured. On the next morning a flag of truce was ſent off by the French commander of the garriſon of Corfu, to the Ruſſian vice admiral, offering to capitulate. The capitulation was ſoon agreed to, and the town and forts of Corfu were given up to the Turkiſh and Ruſſian commiſſaries. The Leander, a ſhip taken from the Engliſh, by the French, was in the port, and included in the ſurrender.

HOLLAND.

According to intelligence from Conſtantinople a note was tranſmitted from the ſublime porte to the ambaſſador from Holland, dated the 16th of January, ſtating that the preſent government of France, entirely diſregarding every law of nations,

nations, having adopted as a principle to attack all powers without diſtinction, whether friends or enemies, and every where to diſſeminate diſturbance and confuſion, had, in conſequence of this principle, ſecretly prepared to ſubjugate Egypt, the moſt valuable province of the ſublime Porte, and which is the gate of the moſt ſacred and revered cities of Mecca and Medina; that, therefore, the ſublime Porte had found itſelf under the neceſſity of repelling force by force; that the ſublime porte was the ancient friend of the republic of Holland; and that the Dutch, who carried on a very lucrative commerce with the Ottoman empire, had always endeavoured, during the time of their independence, to render themſelves agreeable to the ſublime porte. But ſince the entrance of the French into Holland that republic was deprived of its independence, and reduced beneath the yoke of the French directory, and, like the provinces of France, its inhabitants were, in fact, become their ſubjects; that the Dutch ambaſſador was therefore enjoined to quit his reſidence within a week, and informed that the ancient amity would be re-eſtabliſhed between the two countries as ſoon as Holland ſhould be ſeparated from the French.

GERMANY.

His imperial majeſty may now ſay with Cæſar, when he paſſed the Rubicon, '*Jacta alea eſt.*' The march of the Ruſſian troops, and other obvious indications of an hoſtile diſpoſition, having at length induced the executive directory of the French republic to declare war againſt him.

The miſſion of Mr GRENVILLE to Berlin is ſaid to have brought to light ſome ſecret articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, between the emperor and France, the hiſtory of which is as curious as the articles are intereſting. The abbé Sieyes, fearing that the propoſals of the Britiſh miſſionary might be accepted, preſented the Pruſſian miniſtry with a copy of the above-mentioned treaty, by which it appears that his imperial majeſty had betrayed the intereſt of the empire by agreeing to ſurrender to the French republic the moſt important fortreſſes on the banks of the Rhine, the poſſeſſion of which had facilitated the march of the French army into the heart of Germany.

It appears from Raſtadt, that M. Von Hugel, the Auſtrian commiſſary at the diet at Ratiſbon, on the 10th of March, went to citizen Bacher, charge d'affaires from the French republic to the diet, and communicated to him an order from the Archduke Charles, importing that an officer was ready to eſcort the charge d'affairs to the French limits. To this, citizen Bacher anſwered, that his ſtay at Ratiſbon, was in conſequence of a reſolution of the diet, which had received the imperial ratification, and that he would not depart unleſs compelled. Notwithſtanding this declaration, however, only twenty-four hours were allowed him to prepare for his journey. Upon receiving this intelligence the French miniſters at Raſtadt, denounce to the deputation of the empire 'this violation of every principle of right' of which, they added, they would immediately inform their government.

An imperial manifeſto was publiſhed at Vienna, on the 13th of March, importing that the military preparation of the French, together with the requiſition of 200,000 men in France, and the forced levy of troops in Switzerland, &c. could not but excite fears that peace could not be long preſerved; that his majeſty, therefore, in order to enlarge his meaſures of ſecurity, in proportion to the aggreſſion of the French, ordered his troops to take ſuch poſition as circumſtances might require.

A diplomatic note was by the ſame authority diſtributed in Germany, purporting 'that the French directory continued to advance the moſt exaggerated pretenſions: that the imperial court would not ſuffer itſelf to be degraded by republicans whoſe object was to humble all princes. Twenty-four millions of faithful devoted ſubject, the beſt army in Europe, and immenſe reſources of all kinds, would not ſuffer him to be dictated to;—that the cauſe of kings, when united, could no longer be doubtful, but if they remain divided, their reign muſt be ſoon at an end, and Europe be expoſed to dreadful calamities.'

TURKEY.

It appears by intelligence from Conſtantinople dated the 15th of January, that a defenſive treaty was concluded on the 23d of December 1798 between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this treaty both parties guarantee the empire of each other and the poſſeſſion thereunto belonging. In caſe of hoſtilities by ſea or land againſt either of the contracting parties, they are to fly to the aid of the party attacked with men, arms or money. The aſſiſtance in men to be within three months after the requiſition.—The contracting powers are to have in future the ſame friends and the ſame enemies, and both parties have agreed to invite the kings of England, Pruſſia, and other powers, to accede to this treaty.

Sir Sydney Smith arrived at Conſtantinople in the Tyger towards the latter end of December laſt, and by deſire of the Porte took poſſeſſion of the beautiful palace of Boglos, with ſome French emigrants, and a guard of marines. He was ſoon after complimented with a Turkiſh title of honour and aſſumed the character of accredited naval miniſter of Britain. It was ſuppoſed he would direct the operation of the Turkiſh navy.

AMERICA.

The whole expence of the government of the United States, including the contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices amounts to no more than 504,206 dollars. The expence of the army is 4,202,005 dollars; the expence of ſhips ordered to be built by congreſs 671,504, arms and military ſtores 233,000; maintaining the preſent naval eſtabliſhment for an entire year 2,420,180; for eight revenue cutters during the year 1799, 117,502 dollars. The whole ſum required for the ſervice of the year is about 6,524,617 dollars.

The loan of five millions of dollars, lately opened by the American government, was filled

in the courſe of a few days. Petitions continue to be preſented to the American government, praying the repeal of the acts generally known by the titles of the ſedition and alien laws.

The American congreſs are about to paſs a law to prevent the interference of private individuals in caſes relating to the concerns of the United States with foreign countries.

Much difference of opinion ſeems ſtill to prevail in the United States, between the *Federaliſts* and the *Anti-Federaliſts*, relative to the late negociation with France; and the agitation of political queſtions in many places, are carried to a height which indicates that neither party will be induced to abandon the point for which it contends. The reſolutions of the States of Kentucky and Virginia continue to be diſcuſſed with much warmth. Theſe reſolutions have been debated in the houſe of aſſembly of New York, which came to the following deciſion, after a diviſion of 50 to 43. 'Whereas it appears to this houſe, that the right of deciding on the conſtitutionality of all laws paſſed by the congreſs of the United States appertains to the judiciary department:—and whereas, the aſſumption of that right is unwarrantable and has a direct tendency to deſtroy the independence of the general government.—And whereas, this houſe diſclaims the power which is aſſumed in and by the reſolutions of the reſpective legiſlatures of the ſtates of Kentucky, and Virginia, on the 16th of November, and 24th of December laſt, of queſtioning in a legiſlative capacity, either the expediency or conſtitutionality of the ſeveral acts therein referred to. The preſident of the United States informed the ſenate, on the 25th of February 'that a freſh negociation, for the purpoſe of adjuſting differences had been agreed upon, between the French republic, and the United States;—that for this important miſſion, he had nominated Oliver Elſworth, eſq. chief juſtice of the United States; Patrick Henry, eſq. late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, the American miniſter at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary, and miniſters plenipotentiary to the French republic, with full powers to diſcuſs and ſettle by treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France.' Theſe appointments are conſidered as an indication of the riſing aſcendancy of the antifederal party, in oppoſition to the wiſhes of the federal or government party.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the Eaſt, that the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultan, had for three months laſt paſt, been exceedingly buſied in deputations to his highneſs the Nawaub Aſoph Jah. Independent of this, they had endeavoured to eſtabliſh a communication with the Nabob and Mahratta, and to open an intercourſe by all means with a good view. It was generally believed in India, that Tippoo's intention was to make ſome ſudden and hoſtile movement as ſoon as events afforded him a favourable opportunity. But at the ſame time, no fears were apprehended by the Engliſh, on account of a firm perſuaſion that not one of the Indian princes would be found inclined to make an alliance with him. An expedition generally ſuppoſed to be againſt Java, which is ſituated two hundred and fifty three miles eaſt of Batavia, was much the converſation at Madras, as well as againſt Junk, which lies to the ſouth of Sumatra, being only ſeparated by the ſtraits of Sunda, under the direction of the Batavian government. The iſlands were reported to have harboured all illicit traders, and to have warehouſed a great part of the produce of Europe, which is ſaid to be carried out in fictitious bottoms.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *March* 15, 1799.

IT appears by a proclamation iſſued from the court of St. James's, that ſome attempts have been making to organiſe rebellion in this country. 'In his proclamation ſtates, 'that there is reaſon to apprehend that divers perſons engaged in treaſonable conſpiracies in the kingdom of Ireland in concert with our foreign enimies are endeavouring to incite and ſtir up rebellion and war in this country.—That for the reaſon the privy council do ſtrictly order and charge, that from and after the 20th of March no perſon whatſoever be permitted to paſs from Ireland into this kingdom, except perſons in the public ſervice and ſuch perſons as ſhall obtain a paſſport for that purpoſe from the lord lieutenant or from other perſons qualified for that purpoſe in Ireland.'

During ſeveral days the public and particularly the friends of the honourable Mr. Grenville were kept in the greateſt anxiety for the ſafety of the Proſerpine frigate, in which that gentleman and ſuite, charged with an important commiſſion to the continent, had taken their paſſage from Yarmouth. On the 31ſt of January, two days after ſhe ſailed, ſhe came cloſe up with Helgoland, from whence ſhe procured a pilot. The ſame night ſhe lay at anchor at the mouth of the river Elbe; and the next day proceeded for ſome way up the river, but from the great quantity of ice flowing down, ſhe was obliged to return, and had not gone far before ſhe ſtruck on the ſand abreaſt of the Scarhorn Beacon, about two miles from land; all endeavours to get her off failing, it was reſolved on the 2d of February that all hands ſhould leave the ſhip and endeavour to reach Newark Iſland, which was with great difficulty effected, with the loſs of 15 lives.

April 25.] Anſwer of lord Nelſon to the vote of thanks of the Britiſh houſe of commons:

'*Vanguard*, *Palermo*, *Jan.* 31, 1799.

'Sir, Believe me, I feel as I ought the noble reward which our country has beſtowed on me by its thanks; and I beg you will, ſir, have the goodneſs to expreſs to the honourable houſe

gratitude. I can anſwer for that of my brave brethren who fought with me in the battle of the Nile. To you, ſir, who have not only ſo handſomely but ſo elegantly conveyed to me the congratulations of the houſe, words are inadequate to expreſs what I feel; but, believe me, ſir, I ſhall, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem,

'Your moſt obliged, and faithful ſervant,

'NELSON.'

'*To the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.*'

After one of the accidents which befel the fleet of lord Nelſon previous to his falling-in with the French ſquadron at Aboukir, his lordſhip is ſaid to have written the following letter to his lady:

'*Vanguard, St. Peter's Iſland, off Sardinia, May* 24, 1798.

'My deareſt Fanny, I ought not to call what has happened to the Vanguard by the cold name of accident: I believe firmly it was the Almighty's goodneſs, to check my conſummate vanity. I hope it has made me a better officer, I feel it has made me a better man. I kiſs with all humanity the rod. Figure to yourſelf, Sunday evening, at ſun-ſet, a vain man walking in his cabin, with a ſquadron around him, who looked up to their chief to lead them to victory, and in whom their chief placed the firmeſt confidence, that the proudeſt ſhips of equal number belonging to France would have bowed their flags, and with a very rich prize lying by him. Figure to yourſelf, on Monday morning, when the ſun roſe, this proud conceited man, his ſhip dismaſted, his fleet diſperſed, and himſelf in ſuch diſtreſs, that the meaneſt frigate out of France would have been an unwelcome gueſt. But it has pleaſed Almighty God to bring us into this port, where, although we are refuſed the rights of humanity, yet the Vanguard will, in a few days, get to ſea again as an Engliſh man of war.

The following extract is alſo ſaid to be taken from a letter written by the rev. Mr. Nelſon to the rev. Brian Allot (who holds a living in the neighbourhood of Burnham), in anſwer to a congratulatory epiſtle on the late victory; dated Jan. 1798.

'My great and good ſon went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue—theſe have been his compaſs to ſteer by: and it has pleaſed God to be his ſhield in the day of battle, and to give ſucceſs to his wiſhes, to be of ſervice to his country. His country ſeems ſenſible of his ſervices—but, ſhould he ever meet with ingratitude, his actions will cry out and plead his cauſe; for, at the ſiege of Baſtia he loſt an eye; at Tenerife an arm; on the memorable 14th of February, he received a ſevere blow on his body, which he now feels, and now a wound on the head.

'After all this, you will believe his bloom of countenance muſt be faded; but the ſpirit is as much up as vigorous as ever. On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; chearful, generous, and good, fearing no evil, becauſe he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs; which, with every mark of old age, creep faſt upon me.'

The following is a ſtatement of the ſtrength and poſition of the Auſtrian and French armies.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS.	Men.
Reſerve corps in the upper Palatine	10,000
Garriſon in the citadel of Wurzburgh	400
General Starray's corps, from Manheim, as far as the Briſgau,	24,000
Main army of the Archduke, on the frontiers of Switzerland, to the Lake of Conſtance,	80,000
General Hotze's corps in Vorarberg.	18,000
Garriſons at Ulm, Ingolſtadt, &c.	8,000
General Bellegarde's corps in Tyrol, including the corps of generals Vuhaſtovich, Laudon, and Haddick,	30,000
Auſtrian army in Italy on the Adige, not including the Ruſſians,	80,000
Total	250,400

FRENCH ARMIES	
Under Maſſena, from Manheim to Baſle	20,000
In Switzerland and the Griſon country	60,000
From Manheim to Duſſeldorff, under general Cherin,	10,000
In Belgium and Holland	25,000
In Italy in general	100,000
Total	215,000

27.] The duke of Glouceſter laid before his majeſty a letter of the earl of T————lle which was conſtrued into a challenge. The king ſent for the lord chancellor and the prince of Wales to conſult with them on the occaſion. His royal highneſs declined giving an opinion on the ſubject, as the precedent of the challenge given to the duke of York ſtood on record without any animadverſion.

The king of Pruſſia has lately iſſued an edict directing the pay of the troops to be augmented. The ſames edict aboliſhes all exemptions from the duties on proviſions, and even the court is not excepted from this arrangement. The wine and malt duties, have been taxed, and theſe means are to provide for the augmentation of pay granted to the troops.

The Engliſh government, allowing a large bounty, are by permiſſion of the Porte recruiting in Servia and the adjacent Turkiſh provinces. —They purpoſe to eſtabliſh an army of 25,000 men in the Britiſh pay, to be employed in the Mediterranean.

May 3.] By advices received at the admiralty office, this day, we learn that the Breſt ſquadron ſet ſail April 26. It is commanded by Bruix miniſter of marine, and conſiſts of 25 ſhips of the line, a proportionate number of frigates, and light ſailing veſſels. Its deſtination is at preſent unknown.

The Engliſh appeared on the 27th, and remained till the 28th.

May 6.] Lord Bridport has been enabled, by the reinforcement he received by the ſhips which lately ſailed to join him, to detach an additional force to the fleet under earl St. Vincent, ſo that little apprehenſion can be entertained as to the

result

result of the expedition for which the French fleet is intended, if its deſtination be Cadiz or the Mediterranean; if Ireland be its object, lord Bridport expreſſes himſelf in his letters, confident of being there before it, as it was evident from the report of ſome of his cruiſers, that it has not taken the direct courſe for that deſtination.

The following is a liſt of lord Bridport's fleet:—

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Royal George	110	Rt. hon. lord Bridport, Rear admiral Pole, Capt. Domett,
Prince	98	Rear admiral Cotton
Neptune	98	Capt. Vaſhon
St. George	98	—— S. Edwards
Glory	98	—— Thos. Wells
Cæſar	84	—— Sir J. Saumarez
Le Pompee	80	—— Charles Stirling
Ajax	80	—— A. F. Cochrane
L'Impeteux	78	—— Sir E. Pellew
Achilles	74	—— George Murray
Dragon	74	—— Geo. Campbell
Renown	74	—— A. Bertie
Superb	74	—— J. Sutton
Magnificent	74	—— E. Bowater
Ruſſel	74	——H Sawyer
Mars	74	Rear-adm. Berkeley, Capt. Monckton

Sixteen ſail of the line.

The Venerable 74 guns, captain ſir George Fairfax, ſailed to join before the news of the ſailing of the enemy arrived Since which the

Atlas	98	Capt. Jones
Formidable	98	——E. Thornborough
Ramilies	74	—— E. Grindall
Robuſt	74	—— Geo. Counteſs
Saturn	74	—— T. Totty
Canada	74	—— M De Courcy.
Triumph	74	—— T. Secombe
Defiance	74	—— T. R. Shivers
Bellona	74	—— J. B. Thompſon

Have ſailed from Plymouth. And the

Royal Sovereign	110	Vice admiral Gardner, Capt. Bedford
Queen Charlotte	110	Rear admiral Whitſhed, Capt. ————
Captain	74	—— Sir R. Strachan
Repulſe	74	—— J. Alms

Are to ſail from Spithead; making in the whole 30 ſail of the line, nine of which are three deckers.

Liſt of the French fleet which ſet ſail from Breſt, April 26, deſtination at preſent uncertain.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
L'Ocean	120	Bruille, cap. de vaiſſeau
Le Republican	110	Berrenger, idem
Le Terrible	110	Lecourt, idem
L'Invincible	110	L'Heritier, ch. de diviſion
L'Indomptable	80	Chambon cap. de vaiſſeau
Le Formidable	80	Threhouard, chef diviſion
Le Zele	74	Dufay, idem
La Conſtitution	74	Lerray, idem
Le Cifalpin	74	Bergevin, cap de vaiſſeau
Le Watigny	74	Gourdon, idem
Le Batave	74	Daugier, chef de diviſion
Le Gaulois	74	Simeon, cap. de vaiſſeau
Le Mont Blanc	74	Maiſtral, chef de diviſion
Le Redoubtable	74	Monconſe, idem
Le Gemmapee	74	Coſmas, idem
Le Duquene	74	Kſrangal, idem
Le Tourville	74	Henry, cap. de vaiſſeau
Le J. J. Rouſſeau	74	Bigot, idem
Le Dix-Aout	74	Bergeret, idem
Le Jean Bart	74	Meynu, idem
La Revolution	74	Rollant, idem
La Convention	74	Leborce, idem
Le Tyrannicide	74	Alemant, chef de diviſion
Le Cenſeur	74	Faye, idem
Le Fougueux	74	Beſcou, idem

Premier commandants contre amiral Delamotte.
Deuxieme, idem idem. Courant
Troiſieme, idem iſem, Bedoux
Quatrieme, idem inem, Courant
Chef de L'Etat major, contre-amiral Linois.
Adjutant general, chef de diviſion Palliet.
Miniſtre; Lafond, capitaine de vaiſſeau; Mores, capitaine de frigate, adjoints au Miniſtre.
Names of the frigates—la Vengeance, la Cornelle, (yet at Nantes), la Romaine, la Creole, la Bravoure, la Fidelle, la Precieuſe, la Sensible, la Charente, la Fraternite, la Canarde.

It is ſaid that this ſquadron has on board 14,000 men, to be landed (de debarquement), and that they are commanded by general Kilmaine.'

13] A Portſmouth letter of this day contains an account of the arrival yeſterday of the Cambrian frigate from the fleet under lord Bridport. Capt. Legge ſtates, that when he left the fleet it conſiſted of twenty-one ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates.

Captain Philips, of the American frigate Baltimore, has, we underſtand, been caſhiered, and rendered incapable of future ſervice, for having ſuffered his ſhip to be ſearched by a Britiſh man of war.

Several military and other gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed talents, taken by ſir Sidney Smith to Conſtantinople, have obtained from the Porte ſituations of conſiderable rank and emolument.

The following are the propoſals for a loan of 2,000,000l. in Ireland, the contract for which is to take place at Dublin on the 21ſt inſt. to be in 100l. debentures, bearing intereſts five per cent. payable the 25th of March and 29th September, annually.

	INSTALMENTS.		L.
1799,	May 21,	5 per cent.	100,000
	June 21,	10	200,000
	July 20,	5	100,000
	Auguſt 21,	10	200,000
	Sept. 21,	10	200,000
	Oct. 19,	10	200,000
	Nov. 20,	10	200,000
	Dec. 21,	15	300,000
1800,	January 21,	5	100,000
	Feb. 20,	10	200,000
	March 21,	10	200,000
			2,000,000

An allowance of five per cent. diſcount per annum on all payments in advance.

Thoſe who will take with the above debentures the leaſt quantity of treaſury bills, payable June 1801, bearing intereſt five per cent. per annum, from December 25, 1798, to be the buyer, provided the ſum is above the ſealed up price.

Aſylum for the deaf and dumb.—The governors of this inſtitution held their anniverſary at the London tavern, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, on Monday laſt, Samuel Horton, eſq. in the chair; between three and four hundred gentlemen were aſſembled on the occaſion.

There are at this time thirty-two poor children, male and female, receiving education and maintenance; they are all deaf, and were totally dumb; being introduced, the company (among whom were many of the clergy) had auricular and ocular proof, that they are now taught to ſpeak, read, write, cypher, and comprehend the meaning and application of words, whereby they are raiſed from the low condition of mere automata to that of intellectual being, capable of holding intercourſe with their fellow rationals, and of forming ſuitable notions of their duty and expectations as reaſonable creatures and Chriſtians. The reflection of having been inſtrumental in reſcuing ſo many fine children from a ſituation of dreary ſilence, lamentable dejection, and total ignorance, was felt by their patrons with inexpreſſible ſatisfaction.

A gentleman of fortune in the weſt of England has lately invented a method of navigating veſſels againſt wind and tide. Not intending to take out a patent for it, he makes no ſecret of his invention, which is ſimply this:—He has two out-riggers projecting from the ſtern of the veſſel on each ſide, a little beyond the rudder; acroſs theſe lies an axis, having two cranks upon it, which carry the oars or propellers; on the axis above mentioned, is a ſproket wheel, and in the centre of the veſſel is another wheel of the ſame kind, which gives motion to the former, by means of an endleſs chain paſſing round them. By means of this cheap and ſimple apparatus, two men will propel a veſſel with greater velocity than four able rowers in the common way.

Honeſty.—In September 1793, Mr. Rob. Hodgert, vintner, was under the neceſſity of convening his creditors, and ſubmitting to their conſideration a ſtate of his affairs, when a compoſition of 10s. per pound was offered and accepted, and a full diſcharge given. On the 27th of April laſt, Mr. H. again aſſembled his creditors, treated them with an elegant dinner, and paid to each every ſixpence he formerly owed.

Improvement in the art of Printing.—Mr. Cunningham, of Southampton, has diſcovered a method of making and keeping printing balls, without the ſmalleſt taint of that noxious and highly offenſive proceſs hitherto made uſe of. Beſides cleanlineſs, the invention has œconomy to recommend it, as at leaſt half the preſent expence of that article will be ſaved—and what appears extraordinary, the balls in a few minutes may be altered from black to red, or *vice verſa*, without the ſmalleſt detriment to either colour.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, *April* 1, 1799.

MONDAY laſt, at the aſſizes of Clonmel, a cauſe of great expectation and importance was tried before lord Yelverton and judge Chamberlain, it was an action for 1000l. damages, (for flogging and impriſonment) brought by a Mr. Wright, teacher of the French language at the ſchools in Clonmel, againſt Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, eſq. late high ſheriff of the co. Tipperary. Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, 500l. damages, and 6d. coſts.

On Saturday laſt, at a general meeting of the Commercial Buildings Company, the old committee, namely:

Leland Croſthwait,	George Maquay,
Sam. Dick,	D. T. O'Brien,
James Forbes	Val. O'Connor,
James Hartley,	John Patrick,
Nath. Hone,	Joſhua Pim,
John Lindſey,	Wm. Rawlins,
George Lunell,	Richd. Verſchoyle,
Randel M'Donnell,	

were re-elected for the enſuing year. Theſe admirable and uſeful buildings, it is expected, will be compleated by the latter end of Auguſt next.

The example of that noble and amiable youth, lord Gormanſton, is deſerving of praiſe, and worthy of imitation—his conſtant reſidence on his eſtate ſince his arrival at age, his minute enquiry into the ſtate of his numerous tenantry and peaſantry, his giving immediate relief to the latter, his rejecting ſuch propoſals (regardleſs of an advance of rent) as would either diſtreſs or diſturb thoſe tenants attached to himſelf, or to the ſpot of their nativity; alſo his making ſuch abatements as to render ſtruggling induſtry perfectly happy. Soon indeed would dejected Erin raiſe drooping hand, had ſhe many ſuch ſons to boaſt of!

5.] By a proviſion in the baniſhment bill of this ſeſſion, the traitors tranſported from this country may be handed over to any friendly power on the Continent to be employed in its armies. This proviſion has been enacted in conſequence of the dangers which have ariſen from the admiſſion of traitors into the Britiſh fleets, and an offer on the part of the king of Pruſſia to receive our convict rebels, as recruits for his armies.

6.] On Tueſday laſt, an election took place at the bank, for governors for the enſuing year, when Jeremiah D'Olier, eſq. was elected governor, and William Colville, eſq. deputy governor; and yeſterday the following gentlemen were elected directors:

John

John Allen, esq. — Patrick Bride, esq.
Leland Crosthwaite, esq. — Samuel Dick, esq.
Joseph Goff, esq. — G. G. Hoffman, esq.
Joseph Hone, jun. esq. — A. Kirkpatrick, esq.
George Lunell, esq. — George Palmer, esq.
William Rawlins, esq. — Arthur Stanley, esq.
Nath. Sneyd, esq. — Abr. Wilkinson, esq.
Charles Ward, esq.

Yesterday, a quarter assembly was held at the exhibition-house, William-street, when alderman John Sutton, was chosen lord mayor, and William Duncan, and Thomas Kinsley, esqrs. high sheriffs for the ensuing year, commencing at Michaelmas next.

Mr. D'Olier moved, after bestowing the highest eulogiums on the steady and truly laudable patriotism of the right hon. John Foster, that his portrait should be painted, and placed up in one of the public rooms of the mansion-house, which was unanimously agreed to, as also by the board of aldermen.

Mr. Plunket obtained the freedom of the city for his patriotic and independent conduct in parliament, as also Mr. Fitzgerald, the late prime serjeant, for preferring the interest of his country, to the emoluments of corruption, in opposing the measure of legislative union.

Mr. Walsh, second captain of the attornies corps, received the freedom of the city for his active and indefatigable zeal in the cause of his country, and some others for their first support of the Protestant religion.

8.] Last Saturday being the day appointed to declare the name of the bidders of the next Irish lottery, the house of Bish and Co. of London, was announced the purchasers, at 6l. 1s. 8d. per ticket. The bidding was as follows:

	£	s	d
Messrs. Bish and Co. of London	6	1	8
Mr. Luke White	6	1	3
Messrs. Edward Byrne, Randle M'Donnel, and Co.	6	0	7

Notice has been received from government by the captains commandants of the yeomanry corps, that money for a general new cloathing would be issued.

10.] Sunday last, thirty-six prisoners from the New Prison, and a number from the Prevot, and other places of confinement, amounting to upwards of 300, were put on board three vessels, in order to be conveyed to the dominions of his Prussian majesty.—Nombers from various parts of the kingdom, are destined to follow.

A Prussian officer has arrived at Duncannon Fort, to take them in charge—the stipulation is, that they shall never return to Ireland—their pay as Prussian soldiers will be 2dh. a day.

11.] On the 3d inst. O'Connor and the other state prisoners were safely delivered up to the custody of the governor of Fort George, where they are to be strictly confined, and not to be permitted to have any intercourse from without.

The vessel that took Arthur O'Connor and the other state prisoners from Dublin, touched at Belfast, where the following gentlemen were put on board of it as prisoners: Robert Simms, merchant; William Tennant, merchant; Robert Hunter, ship-broker; and the rev. Dr. Dickson, a dissenting clergyman.

Kinlin, the rebel chief, who for a considerable length of time disturbed the county of Mayo, was on Tuesday executed, pursuant to his sentence.

Friday morning early, Ivers, of Carlow, Dr. O Connor, and Florence M'Carthy, of Cork, were put on board a vessel under the care of one of his majesty's messengers, destined for the place to which their brethren have been recently sent.

Mr. Saurin, captain commandant of the barristers' yeomen cavalry, was on Monday presented by the guild of merchants with the freedom of their corporation.

17.] Yesterday, being the anniversary of the glorious and decisive victory obtained by his majesty's forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, over the Scottish rebels on Drumoufie Moor, near Culloden, the 16th of April 1746, by which the reprobated house of Stuart lost all hopes of sitting on the throne of these realms, the same was observed in the usual manner, by displaying the flag of Ireland on Bedford tower, discharges of ordnance, &c.

The lord chancellor of Ireland has brought an action again the proprietors of the Courier, (a London paper) for having published some articles in that print of a libellous nature.

Ten thousand men of the British militia and fencible regiments are under orders for this kingdom. Some have already landed. A like number of Irish militia will go to England.

Mr. Sutton, whose arrest at Wexford was mentioned in the papers, has been honourably acquitted.

22.] On Monday last orders were issued for immediately disbanding the 5th, or Royal Irish regiment of dragoons, the officers to receive full pay to the 24th of December next, at which period they will be put on half pay. The insubordination of the men, and a departure from the discipline and principles ever distinguishing the British army, are the stated causes of punishment, from which it was conceived impossible to except even their meritorious officers; his majesty however, has declared that those of any rank deserving favour, may rely on his disposition to avail himself of their future services.—*Saunders.*

24.] By the plan in agitation for the improvement of Stephen's-green, the present gravel walks will be opened into the street; the ditches, which from their noxious effluvia and filth have been long considered as a very great annoyance, to be levelled, a balluſtrade, shrubbery and other embellishments of the internal area constructed at the expence of the inhabitants of this great square, who are also to pay an annual rent to the corporation of Dublin as tenants.

Courts martial still continue sitting in various parts of the kingdom (particularly in the counties proclaimed) and numbers have been found guilty and sentenced to different punishments.

Letters from Waterford, dated the 23d, mention that the rebel general Roche was brought in there from Wexford, where he had been confined for some time, and lodged in the guard-house for the purpose of being sent to New Geneva, from thence (with others) to be transported.

29.] Mutton, on Saturday last, in Ormond and Castle markets, brought from eight to twelve-pence the pound.

May 6.] Yesterday the yeomanry corps of this city were placed on permanent duty, by an order from government, which, we understand, extends throughout the kingdom.

In consequence of the intelligence received of the Brest fleet having put to sea, the Warwickshire and some other English regiments of militia, who had been on board transports bound for England, were disembarked, and marched to the country.

11.] Monday, Francis Hannan, guager, who, on Friday week, was convicted before a general court martial at Cork, of having seduced a serjeant of the Clare militia to desert and go over to the rebels, was executed at Gallows-green, near that city, pursuant to the sentence of the court.

Yesterday, three men, concerned in the late mail robberies, were executed at the Canal bridge, near Phippsborough. The bodies were left suspended during the day, under the guard stationed in that quarter.

17.] Lord Bridport, with 21 sail of the line and 16 frigates, looked into Bantry Bay on Thursday last. His lordship received, while in that bay, intelligence that the French fleet had sailed for the Spanish coast, and put to sea immediately in search of it.

His excellency marquis Cornwallis was so highly pleased with the appearance of the yeomanry at the inspection on Monday last, as to order the following letter to be sent to the captains of the different corps:

'Adjutant General's Office, May 13.

'Lord Cornwallis has been highly gratified at the good appearance of the very numerous body of yeomanry, which he saw this day under arms, and he feels confident, whilst the loyal people of Ireland give such unquestionable proof of their being both able and determined to defend their country, that this kingdom will have nothing to apprehend either from its foreign or domestic enemies.'

The Yeomanry inspection on Monday produced such a display of loyalty, as must ever be grateful to the recollection of the citizens of Dublin. From the following returns of the numbers mustered in the field, it will appear that not less a number than 3016 of those gallant soldiers marched from the city of Dublin; and that by the addition of a few of the country corps of cavalry, the whole number on the ground was 3154.

City Cavalry.	
Lawyers,	43
Merchants,	70
Rotunda,	66
Beresford's	83
Stephen's Green,	70
Attornies,	85
Officers,	26—443
Infantry.	
Linen Hall Artillery,	32
Merchants,	90
Lawyers,	120
Liberty Rangers,	162
Stephen's Green,	524
Barrack,	136
College,	112
Beresford's,	156
Upper Cross,	42
Grand Canal,	48
Rotunda,	393
Attornies,	394
Revenue,	268
Linen Hall,	98—2573
Country Cavalry.	
Roebuck,	24
Rathdown	30
S. Fingal,	36
Nethercross	18
Rathfarnham,	32—138
Total—City Cavalry	443
County ditto,	138
City Infantry,	2573
	3154

BIRTHS.

THE lady of the right hon. lord Robert Fitzgerald, younger brother to his grace the duke of Leinster, and minister to the court of Copenhagen, of two daughters.—The hon. lady Charlotta Wingfield, lady of William Wingfield, esq. and sister to the earl of Digby, of a son.—The lady of Henry Martin, esq. of a son. In Henrietta-street, the lady of Henry Robinson, esq. of a daughter.—In Portman-square, London, the lady of the duke of Athol, of a son.—In Audley-square, the lady of Daniel Webb, esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. of a daughter.—The lady of the right hon. earl of Derby, of a daughter.—At Stamford, the hon. lady Charlotte Duncombe, of a daughter.—The hon. Mrs. Hay, of a daughter.—The lady of George Dorrien, esq. of a son.—The wife of John Wiggens, of three children, who with the mother, are likely to do well.—In Somerset-place, the lady of commissioner Hope, of the royal navy, of a son.—The lady of the right hon. lord Brownlow, of a daughter.—At Sydney-lodge, the lady of Joseph Sydney York, esq. M. P. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

AT Marble-hill, co. Galway, the right hon. the earl of Clanricard, to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, bart.—At Ross, John Latouche, esq. second son of the right hon. David Latouche, to Miss Anne Tottenham, daughter of Charles Tottenham, M. P. for Ross. In London, Sir Thomas Webb, bart. to the hon. Miss Dillon, daughter of the right hon. lord viscount Dillon.—At Mount Stewart, co. of Down, by the lord bishop of Clogher, the right hon. lord Charles Fitzroy, 2d son of the duke of Grafton, to lady Frances Stewart, eldest daughter of the earl of Londonderry, sister to lord viscount Castlereagh, and niece to the marquis of Hertford.—The rev. Mr. Jones, to Miss Pickworth. Major David Ross, of the 71st regiment, to Miss Catherine Smith.—John Hawksley, esq. to Miss Sarah Arnold, daughter of Dr. Arnold.—The rev. John Davis, to Miss Dick, grand-daughter of

late

late William Dick, esq.—Near Louth, the right hon. lord William Beauclerke, 2d son of the duke of St. Alban's, to Miss Nelthorpe.—Captain Durham, of the royal navy, to the hon. lady Charlotte Bruce, sister to the earl of Elgin.—Henry Carington Bowles, esq. of St. Paul's, to Miss Garnault, of Red-lion-square.—Needham Chiselden, esq. to Miss Slator.—At Harcherfield, in Scotland, the right hon. the earl of Elgin, to Miss Nesbitt.—John Weyland, jun. esq. son to John Weyland, of Woodeaton, co. Oxford, esq. to miss Keene, daughter of Whitshed Keene, esq. M. P. and niece to the earl of Dartmouth.—John Cook, esq. to Miss Smetham, only daughter of captain John Smetham.—At Edinburgh, George Rankin, esq. of the East India company service, to Miss Agnes Allen, daughter of Robert Allen, esq. banker.—Frederick Reynolds, esq. the celebrated dramatic writer, to Miss Mansell, of Covent-garden theatre.—Bernard Harman, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, fourth daughter of Wm. Seloy Lowndes, esq.

DEATHS.

ON Monday morning, April 1st, at four o'clock, in her sixth year, Maria Sheridan Carey, daughter of Mr. W. P. Carey, Grafton-street; a child whose uncommon endowments of mind and person afforded the brightest promise of female maturity. The delicate expression and beauty of her countenance, the perfect symmetry and graces of her form, were even surpassed by the sweetness of her disposition, by the early strength of her understanding, and by the pregnancy of her wit. Although she excelled in her school exercises, she was beloved by her little companions. She was admired and lamented by all who saw or knew her, and through the many sufferings of a lingering illness, she preserved her endearing gentleness, sensibility and affection to the last.—In N. King-street, Mr. A. Colgan, sen.—In Gardiner's Place, Peter Rutledge, of Cornfield, co. of Mayo, esq.—At Bruff, the rev. Guy Luther, vicar of said parish.—At Longford, Mrs. Jane Hanly, relict of Thomas Hanly, esq.—Mrs. Morton, relict of John Morton, of Ballinaclash, co. Wexford, esq.—At Bath, the rev. Dr. Charles Stone, archdeacon of Meath.—At Ballyleidy, co. Down, Sir John Blackwood, bart. M. P. for the borough of Killyleagh; he is succeeded in title and estate, by his eldest son, James Stevenson Blackwood, esq.—At Birmingham Castle, in the Co. of Galway, in the 82d year of his age, the right hon. Thomas, earl of Louth, and 22d baron of Athenry, de Bermingham, premier baron of Ireland, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council; his lordship dying without male issue, these titles become extinct. He is succeeded in his estates by his daughters, lady Elizabeth Duffield, married to captain Duffield, late of the 60th regt. of foot, and lady Louisa Blake, wife of Joseph Henry Blake, of Ardfry, esq one of the knights of the shire for co. of Galway, and by the children of the late lady St. Lawrence, his co-heiresses.—Aged 121, in Jamaica, Priscilla Wragg, a negro woman; to the hour of her death she enjoyed her sight, hearing and appetite, and such was her loquacity, that she literally died talking.—At Alons, in Lower Alps, aged 41, rear-admiral Richery, of the French navy.—The hon. Mrs. Drummond, lady of the hon. and rev. George Hay Drummond, brother to the earl of Kinnoul.—At Munich, Charles Theodore, elector of Bavaria, the last remaining heir of the branch of Saltzbach.—Mrs. Willes, relict of the late hon. judge Willes.—At St. James's, Miss Mary Tryon, one of the maids of honour to her majesty, which situation she had held 38 years.—The hon. Mrs. Kerr, daughter of the late lord Charles Kerr.—In Paul-street, London, aged 61, Mr. James Calvert, formerly a capital vinegar-merchant; he was the sole proprietor of the 6th ticket ever drawn so high a prize as 20,000l. in the English lottery, and in a subsequent lottery he got 5,000l. and with it all he died in a state of indigence.—At Reading, John Manley, jun. esq. formerly of the 33d foot.—In Fenchurch-street, Abraham Newman, esq. who by the steady pursuit of honourable industry, without speculation or adventure, acquired 600,000l. as a grocer.—At Bogner, in Sussex, Sir Richard Hotham, formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark.—In Bruton-street, aged 71, Richard Hopkins, esq. M. P. for Harwich, and formerly one of the lords of the treasury.—At Bawtry, in co. of York, by a fall as he was coming down the stone staircase in his own house, the hon. lieut. col. Hay Drummond, brother to the earl of Kinneul.—At Kedleston Park, aged 46, the right hon. the countess of Portmore, lady of the present earl, and youngest daughter of John, earl of Rothes.—In the 24th year of her age, Miss Seddon, of Aldersgate-street; this melancholy event was occasioned by the current of air drawing her cloaths into the fire, while she was pushing a coal between the bars with her foot, by which she was burned in a manner too shocking to relate.—At Bath, aged 81, Wm. Master, esq. In the early part of his life, he was a colonel in the army, and 30 years ago in Flanders, he was shot through the lungs, the effect of which wound cured him of an asthma, in so much that the (military) duke of Cumberland, under whom he served, used to say jocosely to his officers, when any of them laboured under an internal complaint, '*You must get shot through the lungs like Master.*'—At Nevis, the hon. George Frazer, brother to lord Saltown.—In Queen Ann-street, Miss Martin, daughter of lieut gen. Wm. Martin, of the royal artillery.

*** The death of lord Mornington, in the East Indies, (inserted in March Mag.) is untrue.

PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Hobson, jun. esq. to be principal storekeeper of his majesty's ordnance in Ireland, (Henry Alexander, esq. resigned.)—The hon. lieut. general Charles Steuart, brother to the marquis of Bute, created a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath.—The rev. Dr. Thomas Somerville, to be one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.—Dr. Wm. Gloag, to be his majesty's almoner in Scotland.—George Hastings, esq. to be third lieutenant in the Killaloe cavalry.—George Carleton, esq. to be captain of the third company of Stephen's green division of yeomanry.—Godfrey Greene, esq. to be ensign in the 6th regiment of foot.